The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,685 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st May.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2053	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

TUESDAY.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	3,000 800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	3,000 800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

TLY LINE OF STEAMERS

MBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,

oid quarantine, steamers will proceed o Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th May.
ITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
RTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
SA	R. Deper's	3,500	550	3rd August.
TRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX ONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street.
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	22nd May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.

P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to

THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

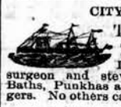
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 25th instant. Carries surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz., Rs.	27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC " "	31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart" Labelled" Brandy " "	35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use " "	75 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows :—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend ; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once ; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly ; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

SUTTON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirhinum	Aster.
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Stock
Nemophila	Sweet Wm.	Phlox	Marigold &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cucumber	Carrot, 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 3 sorts
Brocoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2 st
Cabbage	Cress	Onion	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek, Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Brocoli	Celery	Mustard	Turnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with in each instance the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE MARKUS KLEYSER, LATE OF SIMLA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII, of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagers Act, and to Section 319, Act X, of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trust Act II, of 1882.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of the late MARKUS KLEYSER, late of Simla, deceased, who died at Friedenweller Bavarian Schwartzwald in the German Empire, on or about the 19th February, 1885, that they are required within three months from this date to send in their claims with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the unders'gned at Simla, to whom, as Actiag Executrix (by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased appointed) probate was granted by the District Judge of Simla, on the 3rd day of December, 1885, also that at the expiration of that time she, the said executrix, will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the said estate in discharge of such lawful claims as she shall then know of, and she will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims she shall not have received notice at or before the time of such distribution. All persons indebted or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested without delay to pay the amount, owing by them and deliver the said securities or property to the undersigned who is alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.

GRACE WATSON,
Executrix to the Estate of the late Markus Kleyser, deceased.
Simla, 12th April, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reverend MR. BRAZ FERNANDES, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, and the VICAR of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao has CONTRACTED TO SELL to the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all that piece or parcel of land or cocanut cart, called or known by the name of RANSETT and SACRAMINTO, situate near Punsawady, at Mahim Wood, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 347 and 355, measuring 5242 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the water Dands, or the cart belonging to the late Eduljee Coovertjee, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the west and south by the cart of Succaram Ragoonath.

Notice is hereby also given that the said Reverend Mr. Braz Fernandes, has contracted in his own right to sell to the said Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of land or cocoanut cart, called or known by the name Ransett, situate at Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 473, measuring 4,676 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the cart of Bautister Quiney, on or towards the west by the cart of Ally Saiba, on or towards the north by the cart of Peerbhoy Raijee Mingee and Framjee Sorabjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

ALL PERSONS having claims on the aforesaid properties or either of them either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office, in Apollo street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of 100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	" 100 "	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	" 100 "	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	" 100 "	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	" 100 "	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	" 100 "	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	" 100 "	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	" 100 "	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER.

ICE CREAMS, CREAM SODAS, NEAPOLITAINES COOLING DRINKS, ICE NEAPOLITAINES, PUDDINGS.

orders
for private dinners promptly executed.

CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, BON-BONS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CARDS to orders, on the latest style.

AERATED WATERS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses :—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN— Extra Sec ..... per case Rs.	6 0
*WACHTER & Co.— "Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... " "	58 4
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... " "	56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole ..... " "	60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... " "	53 8
MOET and CHANDON— Brut Impérial, very dry ..... " "	54 0
Extra Superior ..... " "	52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... " "	48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... " "	34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Carte Blanche ..... " "	34 8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... " "	26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out ; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting ; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case ... ... Rs. 45
German Silver, " " ... ... " 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELEGANT PLATED WARE.

The Public are respectfully requested to inspect our Choice Selection of Best Plated ware. The Stock, entirely new, will be found to contain the latest and most useful designs in articles for the Breakfast or Dinner Table.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION,

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for	23	
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for	28	
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Line Fronts, &c.	6 for	32	
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for	36	
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the best design	6 for	30	
OXFORD CLOTH, the original sort make, in all the new designs	6 for	36	
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for	46	
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for	52	
SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for	56	
CRICKETING or BOATING & Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	6 for	52	
SCOTCH CLOTH, soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes very comfortable	6 for	72	

CASH or (V.P.P.) DISC.—2 Annas in the Rupee (equal to 12½ per cent.)

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

BACON, HAMS, CHEESES, BUTTER

BACON.		
Wilts' Bacon, in tins, containing 2 or 3 lbs. in each ..... per lb. Rs.	1	2
Wilts' Bacon, in cut ..... "	0	14
(10 lbs. and over, one anna per lb. less)		
HAMS.		
York and Wilts' Hams, in canvas from 8 to 14 lbs., the choicest imported ..... "	0	15
York Hams preserved and cooked, in tins weighing from 8 to 12 lbs ..... "	1	4
Ham, Boneless, cooked, in tins, about 4 lbs ..... "	1	5
CHEESES.		
Double Gloster, in cut ..... per lb. Rs.	0	14
(10 lbs. and over one anna per lb. less)		
Cheddar in tins, about 2½ lbs ..... "	1	1
Gruyere, in 4 lb. tins per lb. Re. 1-2 ; in cut ..... "	1	0
Dutch, about 1 lbs ..... each	2	12
Parmesan, grated ..... per bottle	1	1
Stilton in Jar ..... per jar	5	0
BUTTERS.		
Finest Scandinavian, in 1 lb. tins ..... per tin	1	5
Choicest Italian do ..... "	1	3

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs.	Pints a.
9 0 ...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5	0
9 8 ...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5	0
10 0 ...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6	0
12 0 ...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7	0
12 8 ...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7	0
13 0 ...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7	0
15 0 ...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8	0
16 0 ...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9	0
17 0 ...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9	0
20 0 ...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11	0
23 0 ...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12	0
26 0 ...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14	0
28 0 ...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16	0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 15TH MAY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 15TH, AND MONDAY, 17TH MAY.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. HARRY STANLEY
IN HIS GREAT CHARACTER OF
GENERAL BOOM

In Offenbach's grand Military and Spectacular Comic Opera, in 4 Acts, entitled the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

WITH THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST.

PRINCE PAUL	MISS DOLLY INMAN.
GENERAL BOOM	MR. HARRY STANLEY.
(AS PLAYED BY HIM WITH GREAT SUCCESS.)	
BARON PUCK	MASTER C. FAVARGER.
BARON GROG	MASTER R. STEPHENSON
NEPOMUC	MASTER W. STANLEY.
FRITZ	MISS N. DE LORME.
SCHWARTZ	MASTER W. DRISCOLL.
SCHUMACHER	MASTER J. MOORE.
CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD ...	MASTER L. BOOTH.
AMELIA	MISS FLO. CHILDS.
OLGA	MISS F. STANLEY.
IZA	MISS C. STANLEY.
CHARLOTTE	MISS DOLLY CHIDS.
MANETTE	MISS F. PETERS.
HAANCHEN	MISS L. INMAN.
WANDA	MISS L. SCHLERIKA.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE ...	MISS AMY CHILDS.

Soldiers, Maids of Honor, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—THE SOLDIERS' ENCAMPMENT.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE PALACE.
ACT III.—THE CRIMSON CHAMBER.
ACT IV.—THE ENCAMPMENT.

MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN.
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

FANS—The Management will lend (for use during the Evening) punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

TUESDAY, 18TH, & WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled the
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY.
Grand Piratical Ballet and Allegorical Tableau.

THURSDAY, 20TH, & FRIDAY, 21ST MAY.
Grand Production of that Magnificent Burlesque and PANTOMIME, entitled,
JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

FLAT DEED BOXES.

Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and 2 Keys.

Outside Measurement.	
12" by 8" by 4"	Rs. 18-12-0
14" by 10" by 5"	,, 21- 0-0
16" by 12" by 6"	,, 24-12-0

Illustrated price list free by post.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th to inst., THURSDAY, the 3rd June next, both days inclusive.

F. HOOPER,
for Self & Co., Liquidators.
Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

NOTICE.—LAND INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION at EGATPOORA, on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1886, at 9 a.m., railway time. 2 eligible building site lots, the property of Government, situated between Messrs. Spooner and Bertrand's bungalows on the Bara Bunela Road. Terms and conditions can be learnt on application to the Mamlatdar and Magistrate of Egatpoora.

By order,
G. W. SCOTT,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
Nasik Districts, 15th April, 1886.

PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned, WILLIAM RICHARSON and NOBLE RICHARDSON, carrying on business under the style or firm of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, as Engineers, Iron-founders, Metal Merchants and Contractors have, as from the 1st day of April last, ADMITTED into partnership with us in the said business.

EDWARD HONTSON ELSWORTHY.
WILLIAM GILMOUR WILSON.
GEORGE FRANCIS HORBURY.

And the same will be carried on as heretofore under the style of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.
NOBLE RICHARDSON.
Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 2-4 per pair.
CHILDREN'S
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Re. 1-10 per pair,
CHILDREN'S
COTTON HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 1-6 per pair.
WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1886, for filling in the quarry holes and constructing masonry stormenter drain at Bandora Slaughter House.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further deposit of Rs. 600 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 14th May, 1886.

TO BE LET, either separately or together, the commodious and airy OFFICES in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Co. and Messrs. Bruel & Co. Rent, Rs 300 for the entire, or Rs. 150 each. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two beautiful TOP ROOMS in one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade. Rent, Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade, either for a shop or Barristers Chambers, or for a Solicitors Office, or for a private residence. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE s.s. CASCAPADIA, will leave on or about the 26th for ANTWERP. She has an excellent accommodation for few first-class passengers.

Apply to Captain W. A. FRASER in the Prince's Dock, or at

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Sons,
Dubash, 16, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 15th May, 1886.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY.

THE S. S. AKOLA, Captain Sachan, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie Agent.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY.

THE S.S. BARAWA will leave this for ZANZIBAR direct on MONDAY, the 17th inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. Agent.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

NOTICE is hereby given that PEROZSHAW BOMONJI JEEJEBHOY (by his duly constituted attorneys, DADABHOY MERWANJEE JEEJEBHOY and FURDOONJI BOMONJI JEEJEBHOY) has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or vacant land or ground, with the messuage and shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, on the Mahim or Sopari Bag Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 26,780 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos 118, 119, 115 and street Nos. 4 and 1, and Street Parel to Mahim Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Dorabjee Nowrojee Gordhun and partly by the Parel Mills, on the west partly by the Essa Khalifa Mills and partly by the Parel Mills, on the east by the aforesaid Mahim or Sopari Bag Road, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to the said Essa Khalifa Mills.—Dated this 14th day of May, 1886.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDING S SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£3,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs JOHN and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 4, Hummum Street, very valuable China Crockery, real ivory, bronze, tortoise-shell and sandalwood curiosities, superior gilt and richly painted best China dinner and dessert sets, morning and evening tea, breakfast and coffee services, elegantly carved black wood teapoys and round tables, a superior inlaid blackwood Davenport, beautifully chased Cutch and Indian work, silver bangles brooches, lockets, bracelets, diamond, emerald, and ruby hoop rings, &c. (all the above intended for home), single and double iron bedsteads, one case pier and toilet glasses in gilt and velvet frames, five cases superior made biscuit, clay animals and heads, superior linen damask table cloths, sample goods, portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, flowered net and satin creptone door curtains, brass gilt curtain rods, superior porcelain flower pots, hot water jugs, dinner sets, best electro-plated chamber candlesticks, sets of tea and coffee services, a set of well seasoned teakwood dining table in 5 pieces for 12 persons, richly inlaid dressing and washing tables, a well seasoned teakwood splendid sideboard, French polished teakwood pier tables with pier glasses attached, a large size mahogany glass door bookcase, teakwood chest of drawers, China made bamboo chicks, real China washing furniture, blue porcelain and gilt bowls, Japanese and Satsoma flower vases and jars, bonbon, Letts's Diaries for 1886, Japanese and English-made tea and wine trays, oil carpets, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 15th May, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Barrack-master's office compound, in the Military Store Lane, Fort, consisting of cots, planks, teak forms, receptacles, stoves, couches, cotton tapes, &c.

SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Harmonium, Chandeliers, Utensils, Treasury Safe, Marriage Saddles, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld.....Plaintiffs.
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties hereinafter mentioned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1886, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction at house Nos 148-150, Doongree Coolly Street, or Mandvie Bunder, consisting of marble topped circular and writing tables, drawing-room sofas, harmonium, 4 and 8 light chandeliers, wall brackets, mirrors, clock, chiffoniers, iron bound chests, cupboards, chairs, marriage saddles, silk carpet, treasury safe, copper and brass utensils, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable SHOP in Hornby Row, Fort. It is just put in splendid order. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, one of the best and completely furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, for six or eight months certain. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable SHOP at Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. Alterations will be made according to the incoming tenant's desire. For rent and other particularly apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Limited.

ધો ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપનો, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1886, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint auditors for the year 1886 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
શા મુલજી જેઠાની કુંા
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th April to 15th May, 1886, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 : each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—HIGH-CASTE GREY ARAB, excellent pacer; splendid action. Quiet. Landed last year. 14½ hands. Four years old. Not broken to harness.—"S.," care of this paper.

WANTED, good RIDING HORSE, Arab or Australian. Not more than six years old.—Address, COLABA," care of the Publisher.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply 'MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

WANTED, a good COOK (Portuguese), for a Club, consisting of about 200 members. Liberal salary given to a good man. Apply to "MANAGER," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

CALADIUMS.—PLANTS IN GROWTH, distinct varieties, from Rs. 12 per dozen. Descriptive lists of 100 sorts on application.—Mr. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

WANTED, a DRESS-MAKER and a MILLINER, European. Apply by letter to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, will take six garments at one time, Rs. 4 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street, Esplanade.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

A QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN may have a FREE PASSAGE HOME in a steamer sailing for Antwerp about the 25th inst.—Apply to Dr. BARBOUR.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Pine Apple, Mango and Rose. Also Wines and Spirits, of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in fancy boxes. Flower, Rs. 3-12, 5-8, and 7-8. Vegetable, Rs. 3-12, 7-8, and 15 each. Just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio and Strawberry cream, Rose-water Ice, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, Ans. 12 per lb. Wines and Spirits wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS & Co.

MEMBERSHIP of the SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, and the use of the Institute's Library, are now extended to up-country residents. For particulars apply to the HON. SECRETARY.

FLOWER VASES, in great variety, from annas 8. Majolica vases from Re. 1, Table Ornaments. Choice collection, from annas 8 each. Everything cheap. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AT BENNETT'S, TO-DAY, a handsome c.-b. silvery white MARE, capital animal for saddle. Has been regularly ridden by the owner, very fast, and a good jumper. Also a nice Saddle and Bridle.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction on Saturday, Burmese Dictionary, Grammar, &c., Hindustani books, latest Military Regulation books, Camp bed and kit, Carpenters' tools, kerosine stove complete, Infantry full dress sash and belts, Sam Browne belt, &c. Articles on view.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

PARK PHAETON and a HORSE FOR SALE. Apply to Rev. J. H. LORD, S. John's House, Umarkhadi

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, upper-storied BUNGALOW, with stabling and compound. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to Th. Kleni, 11 Love Lane, Byculla.

CUTTER, WANTED, European. Salary to a competent man. Apply stating previous experience to "SYSTEM," this Office.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

NO HOUSE or PALACE is well furnished without our incomparable ARTISTIC MIRRORS.—L. HARTMANN & Co., 42, Meadow Street.

THE BYCULLA BAR and BILLIARD ROOM, opposite old Byculla Hotel. This Popular Resort is now entirely under NEW MANAGEMENT.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AN ENGINEER, holding first-class certificates, is open to an engagement. Good references can be given. Apply to G. R., care of this paper.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate. ATEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, 6 horse-power PORTABLE ENGINE and 4 inch centrifugal pump, both in good order. Apply Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a LARGE BUNGALOW, known as "Harrington Lodge." For particulars, apply to GREEN & READ.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have a good fit and cheap TWEED SUITS, should only go to Y. A. LACKA & Co. Sure to save their money. Hummum Street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Supscription. Rs. 12 per year.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor; situated in a quiet locality; large airy Rooms.
Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.
A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

8 / 5½ / 5 / 3½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months / 12 ,, / 9 ,, / 6 ,, notice of withdrawal,

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICES.

THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP AND OIL COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 TO 1883.

CAPITAL £150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each,

ALL SHARES ARE ALLOTTED.

THE accompanying reports from Mr. Boverton Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., who, as Chemist to the Petroleum Association, has an experience of lamps which is probably unique, show that these lamps

(*a*) may be burned without risk of the accidents which attend the use of ordinary Mineral Oil Lamps;
(*b*) produce neither smell nor smoke;
(*c*) yield the most satisfactory and economical light yet obtained from mineral oils;
(*d*) may be used either with ordinary Mineral Oils or with the Defries' Safety Oil, the latter being an oil which most lamps will not burn.

The following extract from the list of Companies, Firms, &c., from whom orders have been received, indicates the variety of quarters to which the lamp has been introduced during the few months in which it has been commercially before the public. In addition, however, the Company will have the advantage of the arrangements which the Vendors have completed with leading houses in the trade, and orders have already been received from India, Burmah, Australia, China, Japan, and the Cape ;—

The Union Steamship Company.
Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Sewell.
The Midland Railway Company.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
The Great Eastern Railway Company.
The New South Wales Government Railway.
The East London Railway Company,
The Conde d'Eu Railway Company.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Insurance Company.
The Equitable Insurance Company.
Many of the London Hospitals and leading Manufacturers of Billiard Tables.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway alone have already ordered upwards of a thousand lamps for stations, signal-boxes, office, and other purposes which they are substituting at stations for their present gas lights; and there is every reason to believe that, in view of the great brilliancy and economy of the light, their example will be followed by other lines, so soon as the orders received from them have been executed.

Instructions have been received from Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to convert samples of the existing lamps to the construction of the Defries' Lamp, in conjunction with the Safety Oil, for use on the steamers of that firm. There is little doubt, as may be seen by the accompanying letter from the Union Steamship Company, that both Lamp and Oil will be rapidly adopted for the purposes of ships' lamps.

SIR FREDERIC ABEL, C.B., Chemist to the War Department, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution on "Accidental explosions caused by non-explosive liquids," said of this Lamp,... "THIS IS A LAMP BY MESSRS. DEFRIES, "EMBODYING ALL THE FEATURES WHICH "EXHAUSTIVE SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY HAVE "PROVED TO BE NECESSARY FOR THE "PERFECTLY SAFE USE OF MINERAL OILS."

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP FOR MINERAL OILS.

The construction of this Lamp is such that neither ignition of the vapour, nor outflow of the oil in the event of the Lamp being overturned, can occur. Moreover, the Oil reservoir, being of metal, is not liable to fracture. It therefore follows that the risks attaching to the employment of Mineral Oils as illuminating agents in lamps of the ordinary description are non-existent in the use of the Defries' Safety Lamp.

The light emitted is remarkably white, the flame is perfectly steady, and the combustion is effected without the production of the slightest odour or smoke.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
29th April, 1885.

Further Report on the Defries' Safety Lamp.

In my previous Report I pointed out the special features which renders the Defries' Mineral Oil Lamp (Sepulchre's Patent), a perfectly safe source of Light.

Since that Report was written I have had extended opportunities of carefully testing the illuminating power of the two sizes of these lamps now being supplied to the public, and have obtained the following results :—

	Lamp No. 1 Burner.	Lamp No. 2 Burner.
Maximum Illuminating Power	42·4	61·5 Standard Candles.
Minimum do. after 6 hours' burning	39·7	57·1 do.
Average do. during 6 hours	41·2	58·8 do.
Difference between Maximum and Minimum illuminating power expressed in per cent. of the former	6·3 per ct.	6·7 per ct.
Oil consumed per hour	1,696 grs.	2,450 grains
Oil consumed per Candle-light per hour	41·1	41·6 grains

These results are more favourable than any I have hitherto obtained with Mineral Oil Lamps of other forms. The illuminating power is, for the size of the burner, in each case very high, while the consumption of oil per candle-light per hour is remarkably small.

The products of combustion are odourless, even when the normal size of the flame is much reduced by lowering the wick.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
August 5th, 1885.

The above examinations were made with ordinary light Oils.

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP ADAPTED FOR THE BURNING OF THE DEFRIES' SAFETY MINERAL OIL.

In previous Reports I have stated the results obtained with the Defries' Lamp in burning Mineral Lamp Oils of the usual character.

With the assistance of my brother, Mr. Robert Redwood, I have since thoroughly familiarised myself during some months' experience with the manner in which the oil known as the Defries' Safety Mineral Oil burns in the Defries' Lamp.

I found the oil in question to give the following results upon examination :—

Specific gravity	·830
Flashing point (open test)	270° Fahr.
Fire test	308° Fahr.
Percentage distilling below 353° Fahr.	5·4.

Oil of this character may be regarded as practically no more inflammable than Vegetable Oils, such as Colza, and is in one respect even safer than these Oils, since cotton waste, or other absorbent material, saturated with it is not liable to spontaneous combustion.

With the Defries' Safety Oil and the Defries' Lamp having a wick ⅝ in. internal diameter, I have obtained the following photometrical results :—

Maximum Illuminating power	43·4	Standard Candles.
Minimum ,, during 6 hs.	38·8	
Average ,,	41·9	
Oil consumed per hour	1,813	grains.
Oil consumed per candle-light per hour	43·2	

These results demonstrate that the Defries' Safety Oil furnishes in the Defries' Lamp a light of greater power in relation to the size of the burner and quantity of Oil consumed than is yielded by ordinary Mineral Oils in other lamps. The illuminating power is, moreover, remarkably well sustained. The light afforded is dense and white, and the combustion is complete, neither smoke nor odour being produced.

The importance of the invention of a lamp capable of burning with safety and efficiency, oils included within a wide range of specific gravity and volatility, is very considerable. Hitherto, oils of the class to which the Defries' Safety Oil belongs, have been comparatively little used, for want of a lamp in which they could be burned in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Defries, Lamp and Safety Oil are well suited for use by the general public, but are especially adapted for employment on Ships and Railways.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
January 4th, 1886.

COPY OF LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

7, Cornhill, E. C.
London, 26th February, 1886.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

Dear Sirs,

In reference to the Defries' Safety Lamp which you have supplied to this Office, I shall be glad to know if you are making them in forms suitable for workshops, and at moderate prices, and in that case I shall be glad to be furnished with some printed particulars, which we could place in the hands of our Agents and Assured, to enable us to secure, where practicable, the use of these Lamps in all workshops insured with us where Mineral Oil is used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) T. S. MARKS, Fire Supt.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

January 21st, 1886.

Captain Dixon has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 12th inst., and has made a very favourable report on the trial of your Lamps. The committee sitting in committee yesterday order that the new s. s. '*African*' and the '*Mexican*' now being refitted at Southampton, shall be furnished with your Patent Lamps, and supplied with your Patent Oil.

Mr. Joseph Kirk, of the firm of J. Defries and Sons, has just arrived in Bombay, and will be happy to afford any further particulars respecting the above, address care of GEORGE JENNINGS AND CO., 4, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.
In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints..... ,, 3 12 ,,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,,
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 45 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	,,
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Hudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, —

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 3
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 3 0
MUTTON— 1st Sort. 2nd Sort.	
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0 0 2 6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 1 9
Breast, large, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0 .....
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 0 9
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0 0 3 0
KID (SMALL).—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE).—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do. per piece	1 0 0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0 12 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 10 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0 8 0
Pork, Fresh, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. Salt, country, per lb.	0 4 6
Do. do. English, per lb.	0 12 0
POULTRY.—	
Geese, each	3 8 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	5 0 0
Do. Hens, each	2 8 0
Ducks, large, each	0 14 0
Do. middling, each	0 11 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 11 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 9 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 0 0
Peacocks, each	3 0 0
Partridges, each	0 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 12 0
Do. young, per pair	0 9 0
Rabbits, each	1 4 0
Hares, each	1 4 0
Doves, per pair	0 6 0
Quails, per dozen	0 10 0
Teel, per pair	0 3 0
MILK AND BUTTER.—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 0 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 0 0
Cheese Do. per tin	0 12 0
BREAD.—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
[illegible], Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
[illegible] sort, per lb.	0 0 8
per lb.	0 0 7
[illegible] per ton	17 0 0
[illegible]untry, per maund	0 10 0
[illegible] candy	6 0 0
[illegible] per maund	0 3 6
[illegible]hee Babool, per candy	6 0 0
[illegible]Do. do. per maund	0 3 6
[illegible], per candy	6 0 0
[illegible]Do. per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5 0 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 3 0
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0
Do. per maund	0 2 9
Khaire, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
OIL.—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 4 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
GHEE.—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 3
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
SUGAR.—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3
GRAIN.—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 10 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 0 0
Gram, Jamboosser, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2 6 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 10 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 10 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 8 0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 6 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 0 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2 10 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3 4 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. common, per phurra	4 2 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0
Do. (old), per phurra	1 12 0
Oats, per phurra	6 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 6 0
Linseed, per phurra	5 0 0
Maize, per phurra	2 0 0
Moang, per phurra	2 10 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 0 0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2 2 0
Peas, per phurra	3 0 0
Toor, per phurra	3 2 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2 2 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Kong, per phurra	2 8 0
VEGETABLES.—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	2 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. small, per maund	2 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	0 14 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 5
Do. do. small, per maund	0 10 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 3
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 8
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 2
Cabbages, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6
Lettuces, each	0 0 9
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 5 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 2 0
French Beans, per seer	0 2 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 12 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 3
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 8 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 6 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 2 0
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 4 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0
Betelnut, per maund	6 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
FRUITS.—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 2 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 10 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0
Melons, water, large, each	0 8 0
Do. do. small, each	0 3 0
Do. musk, large, each	0 4 0
Do. do. small, each	0 2 6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0 3 0
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	2 0 0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1 0 0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	6 0 0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2 4 0
Do. Common, per dozen	1 0 0
Figs, Bombay, per dozen	2 0 0
Do. Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 1 6
Chekoos, per dozen	0 12 0
Custard Apples, per seer	1 0 0
FRESH FISH.—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1 4 0
Do. do. medium, per pair	0 8 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 6 0
Do. black, large, per pair	1 0 0
Surmaye, small, each	2 0 0
Do. small, each	0 12 0
Bouie, large, per dozen	4 0 0
Ghoall, large, each	4 0 0
Do. small, each	2 0 0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	2 0 0
Shrimps, per score	0 0 3
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 6
Do. opened, per dozen	0 2 0
Crabs, each	0 0 6
Lobsters, each	0 1 3
DRY FISH.—	
Surmaye, large, each	0 14 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Palah, large, each	0 2 0
Do. small, each	0 1 6
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 1 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Donugry fish, each	0 1 3
PICKLES, COUNTRY.—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 7
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle.	0 2 0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

	As. Pies.
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.	1 6 each
Do. Half do. ,, 7½ ,,	0 9 ,,
White Twist and Rolls ,, 13 ,,	2 0 ,,
Plain Brown Loaves. ,, 15 ,,	1 3 ,,
Servants' Brown do. ,, 14 ,,	1 0 ,,
Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas ; Bran, per maund 13 Annas at the Mill.	

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

Flour, per Seer.	1st sort	Rs. 0 1 2
Rolong ,,	,,	,, 0 1 3
Flour ,,	2nd sort	,, 0 1 0
Rolong ,,	,,	,, 0 1 0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE ON "BURMAH."

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE delivered a lecture on "Burmah" to the members of the Sassoon Institute on Thursday evening. There was a fairly good audience. To many of those present, however, much of the interesting information must have been nearly inaudible, for the lecture was delivered to an accompaniment of jangling tramcar bells and the incessant crash of the traffic out side over a newly metalled roadway, alike trying to the lecturer and his hearers. These circumstances amply demonstrated the need of providing the new lecture hall as soon as the funds permit, and it is to be hoped the committee may soon be placed in a position to proceed with this eminently desirable scheme. Mr. A. W. Forde, the president of the Institute, introduced the lecturer, to whom, at the close, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation on the proposal of Dr. Waters. Before dispersing, the audience were permitted to inspect various specimens of Burmese workmanship, which Mr. Justice Jardine exhibited. These curiosities included an embroidered wall-hanging, illustrative of one of the romantic tales in which the Burmese delight, a shield on whose golden surface were skilfully depicted scenes from the life of Buddah, and a singular musical instrument, not unlike an alligator in shape.

The lecturer said : When I had the honour of being invited to give a lecture at this institution I selected the present subject of Burmah for two reasons. I have some acquaintance with the country, and the people too, having spent several years among them, in the course of which I travelled over nearly the whole area of what was then included in the expression British Burmah. But the recent war and conquest of the territory to the north, what a short time ago was Theebaw's kingdom—these are events which have given a wide-spread interest to all that appertains to the Burman people, and created a demand for information of a sort not easily satisfied out of books on physical and political geography. I am well aware that much has been done to supply this demand by accomplished writers and travellers like Shway Yeo and Mr. Colquhoun, and here in Bombay it would be unpardonable to omit mention of the opportune little work of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Grattan Geary, who was on the spot when the interesting events he describes were actually taking place. In the limits allowed me I will try to bring before you the chief peculiarities of the province that I know—I mean Lower Burmah—trusting the intelligent audience I am addressing will make the requisite allowances for the failings and shortcomings of the amateur lecturer.

THE "GOLDEN CHERSONESE."

Till lately Burmah was a region but little known, except to men that had been there. The new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica contains no article on Burmah. In the geographies what is said about it is generally condensed with other facts about further India, about Annam and Laos and Siam, and I think Rangoon is less known than Singapore. Besides, a good many think of it as a mere part of India because it is under the Indian Government, and until you get on the right track it is not easy to discover who the Burmans are, or whence they came, to what class of languages their speech belongs, and how they got their religious and other institutions. When I first began to ask what sort of language is the Burmese I had to be content with the reply that it was a monosyllabic language. On many points no scientific information was procurable, till a year or two ago, a learned German, Dr. Forchhammer, threw the light of his research upon them and evolved order out of chaos. To the ancients the Peninsula of Further India was known as the Golden Chersonese, and there were romantic stories of the wonders it contained. Poetry alone can express those feelings, fact clothed in a more beautiful garb, and I almost think Mrs. Hemans can best bring the picture before you

> of the far way, region old
> Where the rivers wander through sands of Gold,
> Where the burning rays of the ruby shine
> And the saphire lights up the secret mine,
> And strange bright birds on their starry wings
> Bear the rich hues of old glorious things.

The old travellers revelled under the same golden pagodas, the same groves of palm, the villages like those in the woods of Mahim, as the people do in Burmah to-day.

THE LAND OF THE WILLOW PATTERN PLATE.

What I think strikes the traveller as soon as he reaches the shores of Burma is the picturesque character of all that meets his eye. To quote my lamented friend, Mr. St. Barbe, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was lately shot down by some dacoits whom he was bravely bent on arresting, you feel as if you were in the land of the willow pattern plate. You are in a fantastic country among "rivers unknown to song, where first the sun gilds Indian Meadows," here too "the Chinese drive their cany wagons light." Down the stream come sailing, beautiful boats and ships with brown or crimson sail, the prows carved with tracery or dragons or birds, the painted deck house bright with flowers in pots, nearly every domestic article whether of wood or lacquer or paint, lending itself to complete the quaintness of the picture. The houses are built close to the river's bank or stand with their shady gables and awnings a few paces back in the shade of the frequent palms : many look half Chinese as in nearly all countries, like the Tyrol or Switzerland, where timber is plentiful, and especially as stone is scarce, the architecture has a beautiful variety. You cross neat little bridges over the frequent water ways to get to these houses : if the place is of any size, there are sure to be many Chinese who keep shops which they indicate by large globes of oiled paper with the Chinese name in great black or red letters. Rising out of the groves you see the spires of the pagodas, often glittering with gold, graceful in shape like slender bells. The great pagoda of Rangoon can be seen for 20 miles and more ; it stands about 370 feet high from its base, and is covered from base to summit with glittering gold leaf. Most of the houses are built on wooden piles, the architecture of a swampy land. The air passes freely underneath ; so does the water whenever it likes to rise or when the tides surge up the creeks and cross channels as they do for about 100 miles into the interior. If a Burman chooses to bait his line and stick it through the planks of his floor over night, he may easily have his fish for his morning's breakfast. At these times, and when the rivers rise and overflow, the amphibious people go about the village in boats. Men, women and children all know how to row and swim ; now and then a crocodile lies in wait and carries off either an entire human being, or so much of him as he can grasp and tear away. Indeed, in one old Italian book, I found it stated that the houses were built on piles in order to avoid inconvenient visits from crocodiles and tigers. Before the British conquests, there were few roads ; and still the great rivers remain the great high ways, competing with the two railways which lead towards different points on what was the old frontier where our garrisons are stationed. The abundance of water and ships, the countless creeks, small and great, which act as canals, the low built houses, the trimness of paint and colour, the general flatness of the green plains ; these and other things you notice make you exclaim in the delta of the Irrawaddy that you are in an Oriental Holland. You see great rafts of timber floating down the mighty river with little houses built on the rafts and the people either steering out of the way of the steamers or sleeping or smoking in the huts—much the same as on the Rhine near Dordrecht. It has sometimes struck me that it would be well to get out a Dutch engineer or two to utilize the water power and to design dykes and canals.

A FOREST JOURNEY.

But parallel with the coasts, or far up the valleys of the River Salween and Sittang there are forest clad mountains and hills ; one of them rising to a height of 8,000 feet, and thus fit, in many respects, to be a sanitarium, which the country greatly wants. But, as a rule in these places, there are no made roads, no rest houses, no friendly inns with announcement of provender for man and beast. We went once several days' journey into the interior from the town of Tavoy to examine a hill about 4,000 feet high, which had been thought of as a possible sanitarium. The last day or twos' marches had to be done on foot ; all our provisions carried with us from Tavoy : sometimes we got fresh milk which was carried on in a bamboo. At each halt the Karens set to work with their dahs or knives, and we used to sit down and watch them cutting the bamboos as they constructed a small bamboo house in the forest ; the posts, floor and frame-work were all of bamboo ; the roof of green boughs and ferns which kept off the sun. These forests are the abode of a sparse and rather wild population who know the haunts of the morose rhinoceros, the tiger, the panther and the deer. The tiger is much the same as the tiger of India ; there is a variety with a greyish skin and rings more like a panther. Here, too, the tapir is sometimes caught ; he is a fat, lumpy, amiable beast like a big pig with a nose like an elephant's trunk, cut off near the top : we found his foot-marks at a spring, and well I remember how the Karens explained what animal had been there by seizing their own noses as if to draw them down beyond the chin. The elephant lives wild in the forests. A trained elephant is well worth on an average Rs. 1,000, and a law has been passed to prevent sportsmen shooting them. Venomous snakes and insects abound : scorpions and centipedes are common : so are cobras and the deadly hamadryad.

TABLE DELICACIES.

Some kinds of serpents and lizards are edible : often as the python hangs himself from a tree watching to dart on the fish in the water below, a Karen, as wily as himself, and perhaps more hungry, sees his opportunity, and quick as lighting, slips a noose over him and carries him home to the delighted wife and family in the little village by the patch of rice land, who know well how to cook the dainty meal. Once I saw in the town of Rangoon a Burman who was rolling up a long but harmless snake, alive and wriggling. He was smoking his cigar and similing ; evidently his imagination was already feasting on the dinner he had secured. Another time, in trying an appeal case, I had to read an inventory of a Karen's goods, among which I found some pots of pickled alligator. The elephant, useful all his life long, is valuable when he dies ; there is no need to take trouble and expense in putting him under ground. A butcher is sure of a market and a fair profit. Among other curiosities of the country is a kind of fat caterpillar which even some Europeans consider a great delicacy, better I suppose than frogs or snails. One universal dish sold in every markest place is naphee. This consists of fish and prawns which are pounded into a paste just as they become a little putrescent. Turtles are common ; so are turtles' eggs, and the Government lease the rights over the turtles on the islands. Among the hundred islands of the Mergui archipelago the seaslug or *beche de mer* is found, gelatinous and hard as india rubber ; unless well boiled, your teeth stick and stay in this creature when made into soup. In these unfrequented islets, too, the fishermen get another sort of jelly, something like peelings of a white rind or like isising-glass in appearance —I mean the edible bird's nest. This substance sells for its weight in silver, being highly prized by the rich men in China and Singapore. We tried it once, but perhaps through bad cooking failed to discover any particular flavour.

HAPPY ISLANDERS.

Among these islands dwell the tribe called Salones, a wild set of fishermen who collect these things. At the census of 1881, 894 of them were counted. They live in the dry weather in their boats, and in the rains they make little huts on the lee side of the islands. The Census Report says of them that they pay no taxes —a distinction which, I suppose, no other class among her Majesty's 250 millions of Indian subjects enjoys. Once, they were much troubled by the Malay pirates : and when we rowed up to one of their islands, we saw them flying into the wood with all that they could carry, leaving the rest behind. So we had to wait a while till they came back, satisfied, I suppose, that we were not Malay pirates. It is said that they belong to the Malay Polynesian group of mankind. However that be, they seem often to be hard up for a living, and I found in an old report written by a Deputy Commissioner an account of their ingenious ways of contriving to exist when trade and fishing are in a depressed condition. A Salone goes to Mergui and gets some one to give him a pie-dog, which he leads to his boat, and then away he sails to a desert island. There he leaves the dog without himself landing. The animal naturally wishes himself back in the town where he used to get a fair share of the leaving and the offal without any personal trouble. For a while he moans and cries like a babe in a wood. But this wailing brings him no relief ; he gets hungry : necessity is the mother of invention : like many a young men, who for the first time has left the comfort of his father's house and for the first time has come in contact with the hard facts of life, he begins to think, and in a day or two he has solved the problem. As the shadows of evening begin to fall, he observes the rats and field mice busy at different operations : perhaps he sees a hedge-hog bowling along, and runs after it and makes a failure in trying to grasp its prickles : it may be he sniffs about a hare's hole in the ground, or at least a rat's, and so, as he cannot beg and is not ashamed to dig, he soon learns to use his force-paws, and thus, with a little labour, capture the animal whom he takes at a disadvantage besieged in its hole in this way. Day by day being obliged to depend on his own resources, cut off from all the friends who used to throw him bones and other grants-in-aid, the pie becomes clever as well as self-reliant, and must be looked upon by all the other animals there as a very great nuisance. The Salone fisherman is perfectly aware of what is going on : in about a fortnight he judges that the dog's education is completed : he rows to the islet, recovers the dog and thenceforward makes him work at catching the vermin near the Salone's own house, but for the Salone's own advantage. As I read the humourous relations of the Deputy Commissioner, I did not know whether most to admire the cleverness of the dog or the man. The story may be useful for those who like to make allegories about the relations between capitalist and labourer, or as illustrating the surviva' of the fittest among dogs and men. But I only instance it as I am just now telling you about the extraordinary things people eat in Burma.

SOME STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Lower Burmah contains above 87,000 square miles, and according to the census of 1881, the population was 3,736,000. About 62 per cent. was then dwelling in the province of Pegu—I mean the delta of the River Irrawaddy. This, the most fertile and prosperous part, to which Rangoon and Bassein serve as ports, was not made British territory until after the war of 1852. The two other provinces, Arakan with its Capital and port of Akyab, and Tenasserim with Moulmein as its chief town, were taken from the King of Burmah after the war of 1824. These two least important provinces lie along the coast. Moulmein has always been famous as a place for exporting teak which is cut in the forests in the half independent states of the Shans, stamped with hammer marks and then hawled to the creek or tributary by elephants, whence it is allowed to float unmolested down the Salween River till it reaches the timber station near Moulmein, where it is stopped, identified, and claimed. Teak has become more valuable than ever ; and as the forests in the native States grow thin and the Chiefs plant no new ones, it is probable that prices will still go up. But the great wealth of Burmah consists in rice, the great staple of the country. The rice ports are Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein, and Akyab. Rangoon, especially as the mouth of the Irrawaddy and the terminus now of two railways, has become the third port in the Indian Empire. 68 per cent. of the export trade of Burmah leaves Rangoon. What cotton and wheat are to Bombay, such is the rice to Rangoon. A great many rice mills have been erected at these ports by European and German firms, some of them now boast the electric light. Among other exports from Burmah, I must mention Kutch, a product of a species of acacia, obtained by boiling, and much used as a varnish. Above £190,000 worth of raw cotton is exported also—exclusively to the Straits Settlements and China. The export trade of Burmah has averaged since 1880 about £8½ million. The average import trade of the province is nearly of £7 million, the chief articles being cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods, raw silk, machinery, oils, candles, coal, salt, hardware, cotton twist, and yarn. A great deal of this comes, I believe, from the Bombay cotton and silk mills. Coal and earth-oil are found in Burmah, but hardly pay for working. Jade stone is exported to Singapore. A great many cheroots are manufactured in Burmah by the women ; but although tobacco grows there, most of what they use comes from Coconada. Attempts are being made to start the growing of indigo and jute and to increase the sugar-cane cultivation.

The land revenue system is one of small properties, not differing much from that of this Presidency. A landlord class consisting of money-lenders, traders, and lawyers is springing up, and in some districts amounts to sixteen per cent., and it is believed that they extract larger rents from their tenants than the Government gets from its own ryots.

The majority of the people, 87 per cent., are Buddhists, 4½ per cent. Mussulmans, 4 per cent. worshippers of spirits, the worship that preceded Buddhism, and the rest Hindoos and Christians. Above two and half millions speak Burmse ; and above half a million Karen. There are 12,000 who speak Chinese, and nearly 100,000 Bengalies. Besides these there are many Hindoostanees, Tamils, and Telugus, altogether about a quarter million people from India. These foreigners are attracted because the supply of labour in Burmah is very deficient ; men are wanted to work on roads and public buildings and to fil the rice ships ; in the rice season a cooly often earns a rupee a day. There were above 11,000 Europeans and Americans before the war.

THE REFUGE OF BUDDHISTS.

One of the oldest races in Burmah is the Mon or Talain. Their language, though one syllabled and tonic, is, in its vocabulary, different to any other in Burmah ; it is spoken in the country near Moulmein, but is dying out as the race becomes more and more like the Burmans. The Talains have been in the country for at least 2,000 years. It was with them that the Hindoo Colonies, which have from a period before the Christian era existed on the coast, first became acquainted. These Colonies appear to have been connected with Conjeveram and other places of Southern India, and in later times to have become a refuge for Indian Buddhists fleeing from persecution. From them the Talains acquired a good deal of Indian learning and culture ; the Talains adopted the Indian alphabet : the present Burmese letters are only the Sanskrit with the angles changed into curves. They also adopted the Buddhist religion and the Hindoo Law ; the common law of Burmah is contained in treatises divided into the 18 titles, and dealing with the same subjects, and more or less in the same way as the Sanskrit Law Books of India. Both sets bear the title of Manu Shaster. One of the oldest of these Burmese Manus has been translated by my friend, Dr. Forchhammer ; it is based on a compilation made in the 13th century by a king of Martarban, named Wagaru, whose name it bears. But the date of the palm leaf manuscript is only 1707 A. D. This, like the institutes of Narada, is substantially a book of civil law ; the rules are based on the authority of the Rishi Manu. The law terms are in Pal, the sister language of Sanskrit, and are more easily understood by people used to the languages of India than by the unlearned Burmans themselves. Since the discovery and translation of these Burmese Manus, a question has been raised which is already occupying the attention of such scholars as Dr. Jolly, of the University of Wurzburg, namely, whether they are based on older originals than those on which Manu and Yajnawalkya are based. The subject is discussed in an appendix to Dr. Jolly's last work. He admits that "a Buddhist version of the Code of Manu might have existed in India by the side of the Brahminical version. The Buddhist version might have been transferred into Burman together with the other standard works of the Buddhists. It might have been lost, in after times in India, whereas the Talaing and Burmese translations of it were handed down to posterity. Supposing then a Buddhist version of the Code of Manu to have been co-existent with the Brahminical Code, which is likely to have been the earlier version of the two ? Certainly, not the Buddhist version we should say." Such was Dr. Jolly's opinion some years ago. With the publication of the Wagaru, however, the philologists may be expected to take their share in the controversy. Dr. Forchhammer has pointed out that no textual companion of the Wagaru and the Brahman Manus can be made. He writes :—"In Manu and Yajnavalkya we behold the authorities of the Vedas and the Brahmans struggling for general recognition and exclusive supremacy : in the Wagaru we have a work which bears as yet no sign of the struggle between Buddhism and Brahmanism." He thinks it is probably the only survivor of the original Manava School of India. Now we know from the Chinese traveller, Fah Hian, who visited India about 400 A.D., that every king to the east and south of the Jumna was a Buddhist, a religion which was then enthroned in the great cities of Khotan, Pravasti in Oudh, Benares, Patna, and Tamlook. "It would, indeed, be strange if Buddhistic India, which cultivated every branch of learning, developed the mightiest and most extensive native empires and covered the land with architecture of wonderful and stupendous magnitude, should have left us no record of its civil institutions."

THE INFLUENCES OF INDIA.

According to this theory the Brahmanical influences operating on the civil law in India are comparatively modern. In the same way we can easily trace in the later Manu Shasters of Burmah the infiltration of Buddhist othics. The only learned class were the monks : as in Europe they became the Chancellors and Judges : as time passed by, these men compiled new editions of the Code for the use of different kings, embodying new decisions and more recent customs. It was natural, too, that they should apply the spirit of the old Buddhist religious books of India as governing the interpretation of the law, especially when they tried to move the hearts of kings to teach them to be merciful as well as just. In Burmah as elsewhere, religion has tried to fight despotism and not always successfully. About the middle of last century the Talain kingdoms were overthrown by a Burman named Alompra, the ancestor of Theebaw's dynasty. He founded a great empire and feeling the necessity of a general law based on the sentiment and customs of the people, he adopted from the despised Talains the version of the Hindoo Law which they had followed for several centuries. The compilers, satisfied with the old tradition that this law was originally Buddhist, set to work to justify it with liberal quotations from that theology. So it appears that all Burmah has, in matters of law, submitted to the superior intellect of India. The same may be said of Siam, and let me add that, when I was lately at the University of Leyden, Dr. Kern informed me that one of his disciples was preparing an edition since published in the Dutch language of the Hindoo Manu discovered in Java.

The same pervading influence of India prevailed in religion. The Talains, doubtless, adopted Buddhism long ago under the teaching of the missionaries in the ancient Hindoo colonies. But the more inland Burmans remained, several centuries later, worshippers of nature as personified in innumerable Nats or spirits, good and evil, of the hills, the rivers, and the groves. Much of this earlier cult is imbedded in their present religion and ideas : it still maintains its sway among the Chins and other wilder tribes, from whose condition now we may infer what the Burmans were six hundred years ago. Dr. Forchhammer has found a Kalyani inscription in the Pali language at Pegu, which relates how Buddhism was introduced among the Burmans in the kingdom of Pagan to the north about the time of the Norman conquest of England. It is reasonable to suppose that these two influences of the Buddhist religion and the Hindoo Law acting concurrently must have changed and civilised the barbarian races of the Golden Peninsula. We know from the learned researches of Professor Rehatsek that the Buddhist religion alone was powerful enough to change the blood-thirsty Tartar hordes who followed their Khans up to the walls of Vienna, leaving pyramids of skulls to mark the sites of their victorious battles, into peaceable men of comparatively mild dispositions. Now though the source of the Burman nation is as obscure and uncertain as that of the river Irrawaddy, the better opinion is that they must have come from the highlands of Central Asia at some far distant time.

PECULIARITIES OF LAW AND LANGUAGE.

Their language has, I believe, no affinities with the Chinese, but it is monosyllabic though admitting of inflection, and its tonic character is, I understand, a sign of its high antiquity. Learned men are of opinion that before men had thought of indicating difference of number, gender and time by inflection of the word as in Greek, Sanskrit and English, they did the same thing by raising or lowering the voice or narrowing and widening the sound. So, in Burmese, the foreigner has to accustom himself to pronounce a simple word like *la* or *ba* in a variesy of tones in order to make himself understood : else grievous complications might ensue. Another peculiarity is that they do not raise the voice in asking a question : if your question requires a mere *yes* or *no* in reply, you end it with *la* added to the verb : otherwise you end it with *lay*. What often struck me as curious, too, was the addition of the genus when speaking of a species *e.g.*, a woman is *meima ta youk* woman one human being, two rupees are *dinga na jat* or rupees two flat things, three cows are *mea thoon goung* or cows three animals.

About the earlier centuries we have no knowledge whatever : but there is a tribe of people called Chins, who call themselves the Burman's younger brother. They have not yet submitted to Buddhism nor to Hindoo law : they worship the spirits of the air : in the country, outside the British province, they are held together by clans or classes, each originally of one occupation and closely connected with services to royalty. Some were the King's armour-bearers, others the labourers on his land, others religious servants, others bowneen or elephant keepers. At one time they could not marry out of the clan. They worship a dog-spirit as their principal god. They provide for their comfort in the next world by sacrifices of buffalo flesh and rice beer, which, eaten and drunk by the survivors, go to his spiritual credit, or rather help to satisfy his future appetite. The women tatoo their faces deep black and blue, but the reason of this was to prevent the Burman conquerors carrying them off as beautiful creatures. The younger son, who stays with the father when the rest have gone to the wars, inherits the estate. Women are considered as unable to assist in the spiritual comfort of a kinsman deceased, and, therefore, have a degraded lot. The Chins, like all the wild tribes and even the Burman Buddhists

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

THE state of business to-day has undergone no improvement from the position we had to describe yesterday in our weekly report. Mail work, as usual, has interfered with active operations, and Exchange adversely affected by a fall of ¼ per oz. has been m ordemoralised than ever.

The Bank of England return, as wired by Reuter, xhibits a decline of 2 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, which now stands at 37. Money in London, however, seems easier, a reduction of ½ per cent. being quoted in the rates of discount in the open market, which are given at 2½ on 3 and 6 months paper alike. Consols come ⅛ lower at 101⅛, but save for this and the drop of ¼d. in Bar Silver, the regular Stock Exchange quotations are unmoved.

In General Produce, Coffee shows a decline of 1s. per cwt. Wheat is reported dull with a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in London.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. lower in Americans to arrive. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, comprising 600 Surats, which seem to meet a demand fully proportioned to the visible supply. From New York, prices come unchanged, at 9⅛ cents for ready, and 9·17 cents for September delivery. In some quarters surprise has been expressed that the Washington Agricultural Bureau report, which we received here yesterday, had not exercised some affect on the market, but a comparison shows that it is pretty much the same as what we had at this time last year when the Bureau said four-fifths of the proposed area had been planted. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's Receipts..	5,000	900	700	6,000
Six days' do.	29,400	7,200	7,100	33,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	5,055,000	4,859,000	4,731,700	5,726,000

In our local market business has been almost a blank to-day. Prices are kept up by the fall in Exchange, and sellers are as firm as ever, but there is no real demand.

WHEAT occupies the same position. Ready parcels are fetching full rates to cover contracts, but there is nothing doing for delivery.

LINSEED is the turn dearer again to-day, Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 being quoted, but there are no real sellers even at that, and for export no buyers.

The following were the receipts of the leading descriptions of produce yesterday according to the Chamber of Commerce returns :—

COTTON.

Deducting 3 per cent. tare by Rail.

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F.-P. Bales
Dhollera.....	29,891	8,540
Broach	2,892	826
Bengals	2,541	726
Berar	4,921	1,409
Khandeish.....	2,801	800
Barsee and Nuggur ...	1,634	467
Western	172	49
Compta and Dharwar..	1,410	403
Sind	2,417	691
Total.....	48,676	13,908

GENERAL PRODUCE.

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	4020	147	.....	94	...	59
B. B. & C. I. Ry ..	7020	4018	7464	.....	638	.....
G. I. P. Railway...	58722	22925	45	1299	246	861
Total.....	69762	27090	7509	1393	884	920

FREIGHTS continue quiet. A steamer has been fixed for Trieste and Venice, May-loading, at 30s., payable here, but otherwise we have heard of very little business. Current berth rates are :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool..... Ready	20s. to 21s. 3d.	18s. 9d.
London ..... ,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.	
Open Charter ..... ,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Havre ..... ,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk..... ,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Antwerp ..... ,,	20s.	
Genoa..... ,,	28s. 9d. at 3s.	
Trieste-Venice ..... ,,	31s. 3d. to 35s. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—Depressed as the market was yesterday the tone to-day has evinced decidedly more demoralisation, and at the close it is difficult to say what rates really are. Business we know has been done in Credits during the day at 1s. 6 13-32d., but what Bank Bills are actually obtainable at, it is impossible to quote reliably, as the disposition simply is not to sell. We give the following as the nearest approach to ready rates possible at the close. As compared with our figures of yesterday evening it will be observed that the fall is 5-32d. to 3-16d. per rupee.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	..... 1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	..... 1·531	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm for Fours, which now stand at Rs. 97½, but Fours and a half remain at Rs. 101.

SHARES continue very firm and still with a hardening tendency. Spinning Mills are mostly Rs. 5 better again. Mofussil Press shares have improved to Rs. 430, Port Cannings are up to Rs. 317½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pot.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	110
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	600	all	Rs. 22½	49 xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990
Barar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	820
Ceiba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695 xd
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	660
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dharuneey S. & W. Co	3,000	1,000	2,000	..	40
Dhun Mills.....	1 000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	75
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,00	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinning Co	700	1,00	500	Rs. 25	940
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,715
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	50	50	14-5-7	400
Jewras Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 25	1,145
Khandelah.....	750	1,00	1,00	..	1,020
Khatao Mackanjee ..	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	937½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg Co. Ld.	3,50	1,0	10	Rs. 5	156
adras United	50	1,0	1,0	Rs. 125	2,500 xd
Manaukshmi	650	1,0	1,00	..	725
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,0	1,00	..	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	180
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,505
National Spinning....	600	1,0	1,00	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	1,00	100	..	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern ..	1,800	1,000	1,00	..	915
Oriental	6,725	625	625	..	585
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Sipora.....	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	940
Seamoa S. & W. Co..	1,600	1,00	1,00	..	1,500
Sholapoor Mills ..... condensas	578	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,360
Southern India	650	1,00	1,00	..	770
outhern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Victoria Mills.....	1,212	250	25	..	280
Western India S. & M Company	800	1,000	1,000	..	970
Lazmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	1,300	1,000	1,00	..	835
	770	1,000	1,000	..	830

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1025
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	345
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490 xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	197½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khanagaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	150
Mofussil Co.	3,135	400	400	..	430
New Berar Cott n Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press ...	900	500	100	Rs. 30	50
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the native system.
No. 74, Abdool Rahman Street.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *VERSUS* GLASS
DR. JULER, in his "OPHTHALMIC SCIENCE and PRACTICE," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former, and they are much more expensive; they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ord red when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crys al is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass." By such lenses Dr. Juler plainly means pebbles "cut in the wrong direction." Of well-cut pebbles he says "THEY ARE LIGHTER AND COOLER" than glass; he might have added, AND LESS LIABLE TO SCRATCHES. If there is not much "practical advantage" in having spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches, it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For Perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.
Old Bond Street, London, Calcutta, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PACO—May 14, at Mazagon, Conceica Jacinto, the daughter of Dr C Paco Funeral will take place this evening (Saturday) at 4 o'clock Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGG—May 10, at Simla, Mrs F R Hogg, of a son.

DEATHS.

MAHBOOB ALLY HYAT KHAN—May 6, at Vah Hassan Abdal, of fever, Mahboob Ally Hyat Khan, son of Sird r Mahomed Hyat Khan, C S I.

REINHOLD—May 11, at Mussoorie, after a lingering illness, Archibald Rudolf, the youngest dearly loved son Mrs M Reinhold, aged 9 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATRDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

THE Home Rule Debate drags its slow length along, and we are still, it is expected, a fortnight from the end, the most recent forecasts that were made in London fixing the second reading for the 28th of May. The issue has been discounted by Reuter,—who is usually careful to send us something more substantial than the ill-informed anticipations of the *gobemouches*, and who told us the other day that it is generally believed that the Bill will be rejected on the motion for the second reading. The most careful calculations that could be made here would scarely outweigh a forecast of this sort. It is permissible, however, to point out that Mr. Gladstone could be placed in a minority only by a defection more serious than any Liberal leader has had to suffer in this generation. The full strength of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, reduced lately by the loss of two seats at Ipswich, is at this moment 333 ; that of the Conservatives may be reckoned at 253 ; the Parnellites number 86. Now it is already possible to count off a considerable number of the Liberals who will be found in the hour of division amongst the opponents of the Bill. The Liberal members who have revealed their intention to vote against it already constitute a formidable list. Lord Hartington leads them, and Mr. Gladstone has as yet announced no concessions substantial enough to induce Mr. Chamberlain to waive his antagonism to the Bill. Then there is Mr. Goschen, whom no modification of the scheme will entice from the "noes" division lobby ; Mr. Trevelyan, and Sir Henry James, who, the telegram to-day says, contributed to Thursday night's discussion a strong condemnation of the measure ; Mr. Bright, also, if his vote follows the line taken in one of his recent letters, ought to be found amongst the opponents of the Bill. Some recent resignations of office bring forward the names of Mr. Heneage and Mr. Bickersteth amongst the seceders. We saw from the meeting at Her Majesty's Theatre in the presence of so veteran a Radical as Mr. Rylands on the same platform with Lord Salisbury with what strange bed-fellow's opposition to Home Rule may provide a politician ; and Mr. Rylands is not the only Radical below the gangway who is going to follow Lord Hartington and the Conservatives in this matter. Then Mr. Brett, the Private Secretary to Lord Hartington, has pronounced against the Bill; and so have Mr. Brand, a Surveyor General of the Ordnance in Mr. Gladstone's previous administration, and Mr. Caine, a staunch enough supporter of Mr. Gladstone in the last Parliament to hold office as Under-Secretary of the Admiralty. Of the undistinguished members of the party—whose votes nevertheless count—who have declared themselves on the same side only a short list could be made now. To these there would have to be added the members of the Fitzwilliam type, scions of the great Whig families, who are constant in their inconstancy, and who may always be relied upon in an emergency—by the enemy. This group is usually reckoned at a dozen or so. The number of Liberals whose defection can be specifically foretold is, however, not yet large. Such casting up as can be made upon material available when the last mail left is considerably short of forty, and a defection of forty members would still give the Government and the Parnellites a majority of eighty-six. To be sure of a majority against the Government, Lord Hartington must carry with him more than eighty votes, a number in fact equal to the Parnellite strength. Public expectation points to the probability of the feat being accomplished. We shall know before many days have passed how much truth there is in the forecast.

It is quite certain that a defection so large as this could not take place without exercising a considerable influence upon the fortunes of the Liberal party for a long time to come. If it is true that the mere fact that a Home Rule Bill has been introduced under the authority of a Government brings new and serious conditions into existence in Irish policy, so also it is true that the rejection of the Bill would change the conditions under which the Liberals would exist as a great party. The Gladstonian "legend" would be shattered, and we should see put to a test the question whether Liberalism, as a force capable of accomplishing great things, has any vigorous existence in England in detachment from the personality of its leader. But we need not look so far ahead as the day after the division and the assumed rejection of the Irish Bills. The party is already in a condition for which even the complete triumph of Mr. Gladstone's scheme would scarcely provide a remedy. No one would now foretell who Mr. Gladstone's successor in the leadership of the party would be in the event of his retirement. But it is certain that whoever took the reins in hand would have for some time to come to deal with a team very hard to control. The happiest issue of the present crisis will not remove the effects of the wrench to which party discipline and party unity have been subjected. People who have looked forward for long past to a breaking up of our party system may be pardoned if they think that the events of these days have brought us within measurable distance of the change. The method of Government by groups instead of party is already in operation. The problems of Parliamentary life are no longer simple, as in the old days, when one party fought against the other and beat it or was beaten by it. They are complex, and the factors are inconstant in a degree unknown hitherto. If we have, as Mr. Gladstone truly said, arrived at a parting of the ways in our dealings with Ireland, a parting of the ways in our Parliamentary life has also been reached, and the question which will claim answer before long will be not which of two ways will be followed by the Liberal party, but who will take one course and who the other. The crisis in the fortunes of the party would be deferred if the crisis in Mr. Gladstone's fortunes as a statesman were to terminate favourably for him. He is a man of infinite resources, and he may yet overcome the formidable obstacles which stand in the way of his Irish ventures. We must not expect that he would accept a hostile decision as a verdict beyond appeal. But the mere process of appeal would accentuate the differences in the party, and it is possible that the day is near at hand when even his great name will be spoken of in the Liberal party—or parties—as "the name which divides us the most."

AN excellent illustration of what may be accomplished by a persistent "pegging-away" at the authorities is furnished in the summary of their proceedings for the past year just issued by the Madras Chamber of Commerce. At the beginning of last year it was brought to the notice of that body that the Postal authorities in Bombay seemed to be an unconscionably long time in despatching the mails for the Madras Presidency. On one occasion a passenger by the mail steamer bound for Madras found on arrival at the Bori Bunder terminus that he had missed the train by some twenty minutes. He appears to have been struck with the fact that with all the facilities at their disposal no attempt had been made by the Post Office authorities either to delay the departure of the train when the mail steamer had been signalled, or to make an effort subsequently to overtake the train. The Chamber very reasonably contended that the mails ought to have been conveyed to the terminus within a shorter time than that occupied by a passenger in passing the baggage examiner, and passing from the steamer to the station. Notwithstanding that the mails were in consequence detained here for twenty-four hours, the Post-Master General of Bombay declined to admit that there was any ground for complaint. Failing to obtain an assurance that the recurrence of such delay would be guarded against, the Madras Chamber made complaint to the Director-General of Post Offices in India. They observed that the Bombay Post Office did not seem to sufficiently realise the importance to the Benighted Presidency of preventing the detention of the overland mail in Bombay, and asked that a severe "wigging" might be administered officially to its authorities, and further to direct that "in the interests of the Government, of commerce, and of private individuals in Southern India there shall, for the future be a greater display on the part of its officers of intelligence and zeal in the exercise of their public duties." This appeal unto Cæsar was likewise disappointing and fruitless, The Director-General expressed his opinion that the case under reference did not admit of special measures. Then the Madras Chamber addressed the P. and O. S. N. Company on the subject, and finally asked the assistance of the local Government. The intervention of the Government at last proved successful. Nearly twelve months after the original complaint the Director-General under this pressure was persuaded to recant and to admit not only that the complaint was well-founded, but that it brought to light a serious blot in the arrangements for transmitting the overland mail to Southern India. Madras has in this respect since been placed on a similar footing to Bengal and the North-West. Once persuaded of occasional delay, the Director-General immediately directed the hastening of the mails by the landing of the Madras portion separately. More recently the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal made by the Post Office that a special engine shall in future be allowed when necessary to convey the inward overland mail as far as Hudgi Junction. The Madras Chamber have to be congratulated on the result of their persistence in the public interest.

THE Kaiths of Behar are not conspicuous amongst the Indian castes for wealth or intellectual advancement, and yet they have recently set their countrymen an example which might be followed with infinite advantage. The caste have after much discussion recorded a rule decreeing that not more than Rs. 102 shall in future be expended on a marriage ceremony, and the rule is so imperative that any departure from it will be punished by excommunication. The history of the discussion which led to this sensible resolution is not before us, but we imagine that it is worth telling, especially since it is reported that the caste had sought for the intervention of the Government. Evidently reformers are not agreed in regard to the important question whether or not the State should be called to their aid. But as in Behar this very promising reform has been carried out entirely by unofficial agency, the case may fairly be pointed to as an instance of what a community honestly impressed by the banefulness of any of its customs may do for its own relief. The Kaiths do not appear to have strong views in regard to juvenile marriage and the seclusion of widows ; but we must not expect even a liberal community to sweep the whole gamut of reform at a stroke. They have done much in thus grappling with one of the most pernicious of social customs. It afflicts high and low—the low more than the high, for there is no caste low enough to be outside the obligation to spend upon its marriages enough to cripple families and to hand them to the money-lender in a bond almost as enduring as the marriage bond itself. We do not know that it is necessary to follow one of our Calcutta contemporaries in "improving the occasion" by saying how much better it is to amend the ways of native society in this one respect alone than it would be to secure all the reforms for which energetic politicians are craving. The achievement is so good in itself that there is no need to enquire if it is much better than any other enterprise upon which the hearts of the people might be set. If it is to be preached about at all it is as an example of good sense and prudence, and all that a community bent upon doing good to itself should seek to follow.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS, of the Calcutta High Court, may have good reason for ordering that jurors, desiring to be excused on the grounds of illness, when forwarding medical certificates from their personal medical attendants, must in future verify and support such certificates by affidavit. But it is to be hoped that no judge on this side of India will think it necessary to introduce any such rule amongst the orders of his Court. Jurors, there is a prevalent belief, have at the best to put up with a good deal, even when their only grievance is that they are jurors at all. Few men would seek the honourable office of a juryman for his own sake, or for its own sake, and no vexatious orders that we can conceive of are necessary to prevent the office being too much sought after. It is bad enough that a juror's own assurance is not deemed sufficient evidence to the Court that he is prevented by illness from serving. An adequate guarantee against malingering ought surely to be provided in a medical man's certificate, which, by the way, would be superfluous in the case of the meanest officer of the Court. If a medical certificate alone is not sufficient evidence of the reality of the excuse for non-attendance, it would not be greatly strengthened by an affidavit, which, as judges know, are not by any means an absolute guarantee against deception. There is no particular reason that we are aware of here why service on a jury should be brought into odium, or why medical certificates should be discredited, nor can we imagine any circumstances special to Mr. Justice Norris's Court which could warrant the issue of an order like that in question.

THE Committee of Finance now sitting at Simla has so many different questions to consider in regard to reduction of expenditure that it is natural that it should divide itself into different sections or sub-committees. We understand that there have been four such committees formed. One of them has charge of Provincial Finance and reductions in Imperial Departments; another is busy with expenditure connected with High Courts and Law Officers ; a third is charged with the consideration of military expenditure ; and the fourth is occupied with questions relating to Home charges, hill allowances and travelling allowances. The formation of these four committees shows the main lines of the questions which at present engage the attention of the members, but the work of the Committee will greatly increase with the nature of the subjects which will be brought for its consideration by the different local Governments and Chambers of Commerce and Native Political Associations in different parts of the country. We trust that the various public bodies to whom circulars have been addressed by the Committee will not be slow to respond to the call made upon them for such suggestions as they have to make on points referred to in the Committee's circular.

WE hear that the Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State that Russian be included amongst the languages in which officers can be examined in India.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 23.

THE Indian immigration for the Exhibition has begun, and yesterday and to-day some fifty or sixty natives have been seen strolling through the naves and galleries. Most of these are in their own habiliments, with now and then a rug round their shoulders and back to keep off the East wind. There is one group, however, called "Native villagers," if you please, whom some inexperienced official has after his own notion dressed from head to foot in Turkey red. Of course these innocent natives adopted the costume gladly, for being lined with wool it is warm, and the glaring colour makes them most remarkable. I could understand *chuprassies* and peons at Government House being dressed in red, but *villagers* never! The proceeding is is not only out of place and misleading, but is calculated to detract from the idea of reality elsewhere. I am told on the best authority that although many Rajahs are coming over during the Exhibition, the only prince from Western India who has declared that he will arrive in time for the opening is the Rao of Cutch. He may be certain of receiving a very warm welcome, if only for the reason that he is really one of the largest and most confiding of the exhibitors. He has not however, like the Thakore of Bhownuggur, sent over all the State jewels, including the famous cocoanut of Kattywar, encased in gold, which is held in the hands whenever His Highness desires to make a very special request to Heaven. English ladies will dream about the Rao of Cutch's gold belts, and the bracelets and anklets of solid silver which come from his store-houses. The only drawback against emulation of these in this country is that the bracelets in some cases weigh a couple of pounds, a burden which might be endured in a conservatory, but certainly not in the dance ; and the earrings, what English ladies would think of wearing, as Indian ladies do, four pairs at a time ! A great compliment has been paid to the Bombay teak carvers, by their screen-work being chosen as a pattern for all the deal and plaster screen-work throughout the whole length of the Private Exhibitors' Court. It speaks well for our own mechanics that they have been able to imitate the screens fairly well, though why they painted the whole of it green is a mystery. Many people are beginning to fear that the Indian section may present a too crowded appearance, and I regret much to say that this fear arises from the policy of dividing, as now has been hurriedly done, into three distinct aisles, instead of having, as at first appeared to be the intention, India before you as a whole in one vast space as you entered the Exhibition. The divisions have been run up by hoardings, and these have been draped with Cashmere carpets, Ahmedabad rugs, and fabrics from every part of the Empire. The spectacle is gay enough, but a heavy appearance is produced, augmented by the rows of rows of screen-work ; and in the hot days of summer, the central aisle at all events may be throught oppressive. The cases of massive jewellery, the work of Somali boys and Arabs from our little Dependency of Aden, have now been in position in the Bombay Court. Close to this valuable and curious collection is the equally interesting show case of Sind pottery, the manufacture of which has been introduced, as visitors are told, into Bombay by Mr. Terry, now that it is abandoned in Sind. In quality it is quite equal to our own excellent pottery, but the Bombay work is richer, as some of the vases are traced with designs of great beauty copied from the Ajunta Caves in Hydrabad. Every one admires the splendid copper vase sent over by Mr. Griffiths, the modelling on which is also a *facsimile* of scroll work in the Ajunta Caves, and there are rumours that the Prince of Wales and many distinguished connoisseurs have already made handsome proposals with a view to its ultimate purchase. As the vase is a unique specimen—in the whole Exhibition there is nothing like it—it will probably in the future form one of our Art treasures within the walls of the South Kensington Museum. Cloths of kincob, trophies of glittering shields and *tulwars*, and countless ornaments in *repoussé* silver dazzle our eyes all over the Indian Courts. In one of the numerous show cases there is placed conspicuously a reminiscence of poor Lord Mayo, or rather of the affection he gained for himself in India. It is a silver water pot which gained the Mayo prize, presented with a sum of money and a medal by the committee formed to perpetuate his name in awards for Art excellence. The hand engraving on all the silver, copper and brass from Bombay is spoken of by our jewellers, as yet privileged to see it, in terms of warm admiration. Yesterday I heard one of our leading experts say it was no more to be compared to the "finnicking rubbish of Benares" than drawing on wood is to be compared with etching on steel. The silks, especially Surat silks, which are silks embroidered on silks from your Presidency, will attract much attention, particularly those not coloured with anilyne dyes, substances too vivid and too perishable for so valuable a material. In the Bombay cases several very beautiful silks exhibited are said to be second-hand. They are displayed for the purpose of revealing the character of the older manufacture before dyes were forced by English druggists into the Indian markets.

The specimens of Indian carving in teak are, as perhaps you are well aware, confined to representing the façades of Ahmedabad houses, the entrances to mosques, or the panels and tablets of famous minarets, but there are many doors and window frames which I should think will be more practicable commodities for English buyers. Owners of large mansions are sure to covet examples of this class of art, and let me assure you that nearly every colony is putting its right foot forward with the one purpose, *viz.*, to introduce some new thing or other that will lead to further traffic with the mother country. What think you, for instance, of Australia sending over a cargo of fruit, which all arrived yesterday by the Orient line in magnificent condition ? Australia being south of the Equator can send us yields of luscious fruits of all kinds, and for the most part larger and better than anything Europe can produce, just as we north of it have our markets empty. They are now showing us quinces, peaches and pomegranates four months before the time we usually get a sight of any of them. Happily everything, except sacred objects like the cocoanut, is to be on sale in the Exhibition, and jewellery, Indian caps and cloths, cotton stuffs, brass pans, fruits, &c., &c., are to be offered for sale daily, and may be taken away provided their vacant niche, place or corner is filled up by another specimen on the instant. Canada, again, is going in for a flourishing business in Toronto starch, Ontario biscuits, tinned fish and fruits, and furs, while the West Indies offer stylish ladies' hats made out of silver dagger plants, table ornaments made out of the immense Trinidad star-fish, and table d'oyleys ornamented with delicate fern tree palms. Her Majesty and all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family will, at the opening of the Exhibition, first enter the Bombay Court ; and I am glad to say that now, on the 23rd, it is wholly furnished and complete. For the wonderful rapidity with which things have been unpacked, glass cases made, and everything put in place, too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Gupte, the Mahratta gentleman, who has never left the Exhibition and his work, except to go to his lodgings hard by to bed, so indefatigably has he laboured since he came over.

The Jungle is a great success, and is alone worth a visit. There before you, covering a considerable space, is the dense forest

TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Afghan Boundary Commission were at Kwaja-ishok-bulak.

On the 6th of May there was a good deal of fever in camp, Mr. Griesbach was down with it at Saigan.

CHOLERA IN BURMA.

Hopes are entertained that cholera, which appeared among the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, on the Irrawady, has ceased. On the 11th of May there were no deaths, and no new admissions into hospital.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 14.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes a letter from Mr. Moylan, correspondent of the London *Times*, to the Chief Commissioner of Upper Burmah, wherein the former charges the Burman Police Sergeant with having murdered two Burman traders on account of the latter failing to *shiko* or do obeisance to the Sergeant. He adds that the Sergeant called the men back after they passed the Grand House and had them shot. It was alleged that they tried to take his arms from him. The finding of the magistrate after the inquiry was held, also published, says all the evidence disproves Mr. Moylan's allegations. One prisoner was only shot, who, having been arrested for complicity in the rising of the 15th April, had tried to make his escape on obtaining leave to go to the latrine. Having got a good start, the Sergeant fired at and killed him. Of the two persons supposed to have accused the Sergeant of murder, one was found altogether non-existent, while the other denies any communication with Mr. Moylan. The latter declined to assist in producing evidence in the matter.

All is quiet at Mandalay. The last accounts of the volume of trade both ways is increasing materially.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Her Majesty's Birthday will be kept on the 24th.

Mr. H. Williams officiates as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Assam, *vice* Colonel Johnstone.

The services of Surgeon R. Charles are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Surgeon-Major Stephen officiates as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, *vice* Surgeon-Major Bellew.

The services of Colonel H. Tanner, Survey Department, and R. Oldham, of the Geological Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Plowden are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The despatches regarding the recent operations in Upper Burma are published at great length.

The Governor-General desires to record the cordial recognition of the services of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Prendergast, and the warmest thanks of the Government of India are conveyed to him, the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, the British and Native Forces, Volunteers, and the Indian Marine officers.

Mr. Bernard also receives hearty thanks, as also Colonel Sladen, the Medical Department, and all others are specially mentioned.

Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts are also thanked.

Captain Douvard is appointed on the staff of the Field Force in Upper Burma.

Furloughs :—Lieutenant H. Fagan, 10th Bengal Lancers, is granteed one year's extension. Majors A. Welchman and T. Carter, six months' temporary promotion through the graded list, Political Department, consequent on the furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Muir.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 14.

[illegible] second reading of Mr. Gladstone's [illegible]ed in the House of Commons [illegible]de a long speech, in which [illegible]d the Bill as incompatible [illegible] of the Imperial Parliament [illegible] of the Empire.

[illegible]pbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of State [illegible], spoke in support of the Bill.

The debate was again adjourned.

EXCITEMENT IN ULSTER.

There is a growing excitement among the Orangemen of Ulster, who are making every preparation to resist in case the Bill passes.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, MAY 13.

The Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to meet.

The Greek troops who were proceeding to the front have been stopped.

Count de Moüy, the French Minister here, has left Athens.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 14.

The Anchor Line steamer California arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 14.

French Mail steamer Djemnah, from Aden, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

3	"	Consols for account..... 101¼
3½		Sterling loan 101¼
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper.....	71
4½	" "	73½
4½	" French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		45½

Arrivals—Europa and Knight of St. George.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion £19,800,000, dec. £1,200,000. Public Deposits £6,000,000, dec. £1,000,000 Other Deposits £22,700,000, dec. £100,000. Other Securities £21,000,000, dec. £300,000. Notes and Gold £10,700,000, dec. £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities,

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, May 13.

10 p.m.	83·4

FRIDAY, May 14.

6 a.m.	81·7
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	88·2

MR. MAX UNGWAR, an Austro-Hungarian subject, forwards us Rs. 58 which he and a number of his friends have subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the recent destruction by fire of the Galician town of Stry. He asks us to take charge of this sum and of any further contributions that may be made, and to forward them to the editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* at Vienna. This we will readily do. The catastrophe was of a most extensive and distressing kind, the whole of the town being burnt down, and its fifteen thousand inhabitants rendered homeless. It appeals very strongly to that international charity which, as was shown in the case of the floods in Spain, the earthquakes in Italy, and similar disasters, is never wanting on these occasions.

THE Indian Post Office has at last abolished the small and inconvenient half-anna and one-anna envelopes, and has given the public in their place a new envelope 4¾ inches wide by 3¾ inches deep. The half-anna envelope is made of very thin paper, but it is tough and strong withal ; while the one-anna envelope is a very stout substantial cover indeed. Ordinary notepaper need now only be folded once, instead of having to be reduced to a small compass before being put into the envelope. A new 4½ anna stamp for use on foreign letters only has also been issued.

DR. E. BONAVIA is engaged on a work on the oranges and lemons of India.

THE Burmans are reported to be giving trouble again in the direction of Moutshobo. The 18th Bengal Infantry have not yet reached Kendat on the Chindwin owing to river transport difficulties. The 4th Bengal Infantry have advanced beyond Manipur, and with them are a party of surveyors from Rurki, who will map the Upper Chindwin Valley. It is understood that during the next cold weather a road from Mogoung, northwest of Bhamo, to Sibsagar in Assam, will be made, and also a road from Kachar through Manipur, and Tammu to Kendat. Thence communication will be carried *via* Tsenbo to Bhamo. The 43rd Assam Light Infantry, who have suffered severely from cholera, were at Pagan on the 11th. No new cases had occurred for two days.

THE news which has been received from Burma respecting the determined attempt to burn Mandalay, and the check inflicted upon British arms in the neighbourhood of Bhamo has caused a good deal of anxiety in the public mind at home. "There has always been an undefined idea," says a London correspondent, "that Burmese matters have been represented in somewhat too optimistic a light, and that the officials have striven to minimise the importance of any adverse circumstances which may have occurred."

THE report of the proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in 1885 has been published. This report deals with the Madras Port Trust Bills ; the suspension of Harbour Dues ; the Imperial License Tax ; the Defences of the Town of Madras ; the Abolition of Madras Military Factories ; Departmental Retrenchments ; Detention of the Overland Mail ; Modification of Port Dues ; Increase of the Preventive Establishment ; the Carriage of Passengers by Sea ; the Indian Contract Act ; the Law Relating to Government Securities ; the Petroleum Act ; the Indian Registration Act ; the Law of Bankruptcy in India ; Affairs in Upper Burma ; and the Re-Settlement of Land Revenue in the Wynaad.

REFERRING to the fact that Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahamad Munshi is preparing a monthly list of Mahomedan candidates qualified to enter Government service, the *Indian Mirror* says :—"Instead of merely talking, the Mahomedans of Bombay know how to go to work. The Munshi is a practical man who hopes for a fair field and no favour. Whenever deserving Mahomedans are found for any appointments, we shall be glad to see them served. But merit should not be sacrificed to any other consideration whatever in the case of natives, be they Hindus or Mahomedans. *Detur dignior*i should be the one inflexible rule in the disposal of appointments, sought by Hindus and Mahomedans alike. Let no appointments be obtained by *khusamud* (flattery). This is what we protest against."

SEVERAL applications have been made, from time to time, by different individuals, both in and out of Hyderabad, to H. H. the Nizam's Government for permission to erect flour mills in the State, and especially in Hyderabad itself. This, remarks the local paper, is an industry which ought to be encouraged. The flour now obtainable in the markets is, to say the least, of a very inferior quality, and full of grit and dirt. A flour mill in Hyderabad and one in Secunderabad,—for we feel certain that enough work will be found for both, should they be erected—ought, we imagine, to pay well, considering the number of troops, British and Moglai, there located, and who would doubtless hail the establishment of these mills, especially as they would be the means of supplying good and cheap flour. Care, however, must be taken not to overdo the industry.

THE East Indian Railway Company, emulating the example of the defunct S. P. and D. R., have decided to establish a school in the hills for the children of their employés ; and with this object have just completed the purchase of the "Oak Grove" estate at Mussoorie. As the building on the site is in ruins, new and elaborate premises will have to be erected. Mr. Baynes, the architect, has just been to Mussoorie in order to prepare plans. The Company is also about to undertake a vast and expensive scheme for bringing water to the "Oak Grove" site by means of pipes from the Mossy Falls.

THE Roorkee Workshops are at last to be given up by Government. As Mr. Angus Campbell's term of service for a pension has been completed, the North-West Provinces Government will take the opportunity of relieving the State of the burden of maintaining an institution that was a source of loss to it. The retiring Superintendent is well known as an efficient and hard-working officer ; but in spite or his efforts, the outturn of work was never profitable. The whole stock and block is in the market ; and the Lahore paper hears that a firm of Engineers from Bombay are treating for the purchase.

THE following notifications with reference to the newly-annexed province of Upper Burma appear in the last *Gazette of India*, from which it appears that the new acquisition is to be incorporated with the Indian Empire :—

"It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the first section of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 3, entitled 'An Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India,' and for certain other purposes relating thereto, 'to be from the 1st of March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States, being part of the territories under the government of the Governor-General of India in Council.' By command of the Queen-Empress, it is hereby notified that the territories of Upper Burma which were formerly governed by King Theebaw, and which are mentioned in the Proclamation of 1st January, 1886, are, and shall be deemed to have been, from the 26th day of February, 1886, part of the territories vested in Her Majesty by virtue of Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106 (An Act for the better government of India)."

THE question of filling up the Inspector-Generalship of Artillery is not yet settled, and it seems likely to assume a new phase. According to an up-country paper it is now proposed to retain the appointment, but to modify considerably the duties of the officer holding it. Instead of being confined to paying flying visits of inspection to the various batteries, he would have the power of assembling batteries *en masse* and ordering field evolutions, so as to make officers and men familiar with practical work on a large scale.

DURING the heavy rain on the 6th instant, the stables occupied by a detachment of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, located at Jumrood, came down, killing one horse, and more or less injuring eleven others. A severe storm, accompanied by a heavy rain-fall, passed over Cherat on the 6th instant, causing much damage to the tents of the standing camp of the 1st Company Bengal Sappers and Miners. The European privates' tents occupied by the British noncommissioned officers of the Company were rendered completely useless.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Massowah, the position of the Italians quartered there is critical. The Abyssinians have an army of 15,000 men at Keren, where the Italians are anxious to establish a summer station, in order to escape the heat of Massowah, which is already intolerable. The Abyssinian troops at Keren were originally destined to oppose Osman Digma, but it is believed that they will eventually be employed against the Italians, should they advance on Keren.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE hired Transport Hankow, towing the Czarewitch, left Suakim yesterday with the following passengers :—5 officers, 3 European non-commissioned officers, 14 men of Native Infantry regiments, 454 public followers, 8 horses and 64 bullocks.

CAPTAIN J. M. HANSON, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, and Surgeon W. B. Day, Medical Staff, have each been granted two months' leave to Cashmere. Leave of absence to 31st May has been granted to Major J. E. Goodwyn, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Pehawur District Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, Deputy Assistant Quartermaste General, will carry on the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General's office during Major Goodwyn's absence.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co's FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

A GUJERAT WORTHY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE much regret to hear of the death on Tuesday, from heart disease and dropsy, of Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhai, a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad, and one highly respected throughout Gujerat and the Bombay Presidency by all who knew him. The deceased belonged to one of the most ancient and respectable families of Nagar Brahmans in Gujerat. Gopinath—the original founder of the family—emigrated from Wadnagar on the building of the city of Ahmedabad, and being advanced to high offices in Heijra 870, his Hindu name of Gopinath received the Mahomedan termination of Gopi Malik. On his founding a new suburb of the city, it was termed Gopipura, which to this day perpetuates his name in Ahmedabad. But apart from this the name of the family has become historical in Gujerat from the fact that for three centuries it held the first rank in Ahmedabad. The members of the family were honourably employed both by the Mahomedan and Peshwa Governments of Gujerat. During the early period of British rule in that Province, the ancestors of Mr. Bholanath had contributed a large share of their services towards the settlement and consolidation of our rule in the country. The grandfather of Mr. Bholanath, Bapu Mehta, was selected by the Gaekwar and Peishwa authorities of Ahmedabad and Baroda on Colonel Walker's requisition as the person best qualified to assist him in drafting his celebrated report on Gujerat. He joined Colonel Walker in 1802, and remained about seven years in his service until his decease. He was accompanied by his son Sarabhai, who then began his career of usefulness, and the early proof he gave of his capacities may be judged from his having been detached by Colonel Walker to accompany Colonel Murray on his expedition from Baroda to Hindustan. Sarabhai was subsequently employed as the Native Agent at the Baroda Residency. In that capacity he for several years performed with great credit to himself duties similar to those which devolved upon the historical Gungadhur Shastri and Dnakji Dadaji in former times. For these and other services he was rewarded by the British Government with a substantial grant customary in those days of an Inam village of Sheekh Nikole in the Ahmedabad Zillah, to be enjoyed by his family for three lives. A medal was also presented to Mr. Sarabhai in token of, to use the words of a Government Resolution, "the high sense entertained by the Bombay Government of the zeal, diligence, fidelity and integrity with which he has discharged his public duties during a period of thirty years in situations of great trust and responsibility. His son, Mr. Bholanath, entered the judicial branch of the British service in 1844. He was for a long time employed at Kaira, where he assisted in the formation and maintenance of the helpless poor, and gave encouragement to the promotion of education among his countrymen by pecuniary aid and personal exertions in the establishment of the English school there. As a judicial officer his decisions and style of work gained for him the respect and confidence of his superiors and of the High Court, and he rose successively to the position of a subordinate judge of the first-class, first grade. His immediate superiors in the judicial line bore ample testimony to the fact that he was one of the few natives with private means whom our service attracts, and who, being independent of the emoluments, do service with no other view than that of acquiring credit and distinction. In 1870 he endowed, at a cost of Rs. 10,000, a library at Ahmedabad in memory of his son, Mr. Aparao. The Aparao Library is now one of the useful educational institutions of Ahmedabad. He also contributed Rs. 3,000 to the Gujerat College Fund. At the close of his official career, Government were pleased not only to grant him the pension to which he was entitled by his thirty years' services, but to confer upon him the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction, and the rank of an honorary Magistrate of the 1st Class. He was also enrolled as the Sirdar of the 2nd Class, a honour for which he was thought by Government to be fully deserving by his being an Inamdar of Government and by his high position in native society. He was also presented with a *khillut* of a pair of rich shawls in a Durbar held for the purpose by the Collector of Ahmedabad. After his retirement from the services in 1875, the activities of Rao Bahadur Bholanath were found to be enlisted mainly in the cause of social and religious reform among his countrymen. He was the founder of the Prarthana Samaj at Ahmedabad, and continued as its president till his death. He was the author of a book of prayers in Gujarati composed for the use of the Samaj on the most approved Sanskrit models. Hereafter Mr. Bholanath will be known best by his zeal, his earnestness and his devotion to the cause of religious and social reform. His appearance in this character lent a special grace to all that he said and preached from the high social status that he occupied in the circle of earnest thinking men, whose character and conduct as elders and leaders of important movements largely influence native society. Mr. Bholanath died at the age of 63. He leaves a large family and numerous friends by whom his loss as a kind and sympathetic well-wisher will be deeply felt. One of his sons, Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath, is a member of the Civil Service, and is at present employed as Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Sholapur.

NEWS FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 6.

ON the 25th April His Highness Syajeerao Maharaj, Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Pangim by a special steamer. Senhor Thedim de Souza e Lobo, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, went on board to welcome His Highness on the part of His Excellency, and at 11 a.m. the Gaekwar with his staff landed at Pangim and paid a visit to the Governor-General. After a short stay he returned on board the steamer in the Governor's yacht, which was placed at his disposal. The next day the Gaekwar visited the King of Sunda at Bandora, and on the third day left Goa for Bombay, after having received on board the steamer the return visit of the Governor-General. Senhor Ludgero Maria Gomes, the Vice-Consul of Turkey, in Goa, has been honoured with the distinction of *Commenda da Conceicao* by the King of Portugal.

Not a week passes without a robbery. Some individuals who were connected with a robbery at the house of Ananta Porobo of Mardol have been arrested at Ponda and sent to the Pangim jail. The robbers, after possessing themselves of all that they could lay their hands on, ill-treated the brother of the owner, and snatched off an ornament from his wife's nose. A dacoity at Panchavady is also recorded. In this instance the house of Vicente Joao Diniz was forcibly entered and the inmates assaulted.

The cries of the proprietors, whose land has been appropriated by Government for the railway line and public roads, have at last been heard, and the indemnity due to them will be paid. On the requisition of the new Governor-General, the Goa treasury has been authorized to draw upon the Lisbon treasury for one lakh of rupees to satisfy the claims of the land proprietors. It is a good policy on the part of the new administration to thus assure the public that Senhor Amaral is resolved upon keeping money engagements, and not to postpone their fulfilment under this or that excuse. It is a fact that the Goa treasury has very often to meet demands which it cannot satisfy, but this is due to non-adherence to the budget estimates, which are generally increased.

His Excellency Senhor Amaral has signalised his accession to office by another act which will ensure him the gratitude of the village communities. During the late administration an order was passed to set apart 10 per cent. from the product of the money belonging to the village communities. This was regarded as a high-handed proceeding, for the new regulation gives the Government a power of supervision and control over the expenditure, though they cannot dispose of the funds for general purpeses, viz., others than those in which the shareholders alone are interested. Muleting, therefore, the shareholders of 10 per cent. of their money and spending it on the improvement of roads was considered to be a piratical act. The order cancelling the previous resolutions and ordering the money to be refunded to the communities has therefore given general satisfaction.

A profound sensation has been produced by the suicide of Antonio Jose Lobo of Bastora. The deceased belonged to a very respectable family. He lately lost his wife, and her death seems to have affected the man so much that he shot himself with a rifle in the breast. Death was instantaneous.

Some time ago a memorial was sent to the Lisbon Government making serious allegations against ex-Judge Innes, in consequence of which an official investigation was ordered. It has now been found that some of the signatures on the memorial are forgeries. The Lisbon Minister has ordered an examination of the signatures, which the memorialists will have to identify.

An election for sending a member to the House of Deputies in Lisbon will take place simultaneously at Mapuga, Damaun, and Diu on the 16th instant. No serious opposition is expected to the candidate whom Government will put forward as their nominee.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 12.

COMING from the arid plains of Guzerat a fortnight ago, I was disagreeably surprised to find it quite warm here, though four thousand feet above the sea-level. A few showers of rain and hail with thunder and lightning has, however, greatly helped to clear the muggy atmosphere, and the weather now is much improved. The mists also that herald the monsoon, were mantling over the valleys of a morning so that one's national ambles and rambles are again becoming enjoyable. Whilst on this subject, I think it may be noted that a few more boards at cross-roads and other likely corners would conduce greatly to the comfort of the rambler on the hills. Coming up the Satara road, not far from the Sindola house gateway, one is met by a bifurcation, but there is no board to indicate that one branch goes to the main bazaar, and the other would take the footman or rider to Babington or Sassoon Point. By the way, why is this spot called a point ? There is no point there at all. It is a sort of *cul de sac*, with no outlook ; and by a point in a place like this one understands a spot which commands a panoramic view of the underlying valleys and the circumambent hills. Going to Bombay Point one comes to another broad road crossing it—no board there to direct where this road goes to, or whence it comes. Similarly there are other places where the want of a direction is much felt. If a pedestrian carried a guide with maps, he would of course be independent of the finger post ; but it is not convenient to be always obliged to have the book about you ; whilst for a casual visitor, it would hardly be worth while paying a rupee and a half for a few pages, which compose the guide-book. The Superintendent here might also provide a few rustic seats or benches at the more frequented points, like Babington, Bombay and Lodwick Points. If the Superintendent cannot command funds, perhaps some one of the many monied frequenters of the place will take this hint, and immortalize himself by presenting a few plain and cast-iron benches, with his name blazoned on to them, for a grateful posterity to keep him in remembrance by.

This is my second visit here after a long interval, and I really wonder some person has not yet had the enterprise to keep a few good ponies for hire. One cannot always come with carriage and horses, supposing one is high enough upon Life's ladder to keep them ; whilst to those who have them not, a good pony would be far more enjoyable in a place like this than the usual ricketty tonga,—half-starved tats, and their not always fragrant driver, such as one gets up here. Moreover, there are many side-walks and charming nooks and corners which are not accessible to the tonga. Some of the gharrywallas here do offer to give you a tat (when their *gharries* have not been booked), but they have no saddles so that it is not of much avail, for a horse without a saddle (to most of us) is of as little use as a saddle without a horse.

It has been well said that in India whenever two or three Englishmen are gathered together, a race-course will be found in the neighbourhood. Mahableshwar has been singular, in that it has not had one. But the reproach is now most effectively wiped away. To the north of the Frere Hall, and overlooked by it, there is a hollow scrub-overspread spot, fairly level, and this has been converted this year into a very satisfactory course, affording room even for steeplechasing. Here the Mahableshwur Sky races will be inaugurated on the 12th instant. The subscription list for the purpose shows the names of Lady Reay, the Hon. Mr. Melvill, the Hon. Mr. Peile, H. H. Appa Saheb of Jamkhandi each for Rs. 100 ; the list is circulated amongst the Parsee visitors also. I have no doubt they will contribute handsomely as is their wont.

It is said you can see the sea from Mahableshwar ; but as it is seldom visible many people are sceptical on the point. I made a point, however, of verifying the fact. I spent a good hour one evening near the Lodwick monument, and was rewarded by a splendid view of the dark blue waves of the Indian Ocean, perhaps some seventy-five or eighty miles due west. I watched the setting sun ; at first it was obscured by a low bank of clouds ; but from this it soon emerged, and as it neared the water line, it cast a long reflection like a pillar of burnished copper—thus plainly establishing the fact that you can have a view of the ocean from here if you have the patience to look for it. This Lodwick Point, I think, commands the most extensive, as well as the most magnificent panoramic view, or rather a series of such views, that could perhaps be seen anywhere in the world. With *Partabghar* conspicuous in front, with Elphinstone Point, and Gaoina Valley on its right ; Bombay Point and the fine ghaut that winds down snakelike to Mhar and Dhargam on its left, and the curious saddleback rock of Makranghar in the distance, whilst innumerable hills and rocks of fantastic forms everywhere overspread with evergreen woods and dense jungle, stretch far and wide to the distant sea. All these combine fairly to satiate one's sense of the sublime and beautiful, as one gazes down from the Lodwick pinnacle ; whilst the name that it bears recalls to mind the many stirring scenes and events of Sir Arthur Wellesley's campaigns against the Maharattas ; for General Lodwick bore a part from 1803 till 1820 in most of the operations of the British forces which finally broke the Maharatta power on the plains of Kirkee. It was General Lodwick who discovered Mahableshwar in 1827, and a son of his in 1874 has erected a monument on this point, to commemorate this important event, which has (as the tablet records) "conferred an inestimable benefit on the Bombay Presidency." The medallion portrait of the intrepid discoverer on one side of the monument has a very close resemblance to the Iron Duke.

DR. BLANEY'S RAGGED SCHOOL AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no doubt whatever that when Dr. Blaney conceived his idea of starting a ragged school for poor European Christian children, his views were entirely liberal, but now that he has transferred the scheme to a Committee for further development, I have also no doubt that, considering the composition of the Committee, it is their intention to make the school a denominational one. Nobody can offer any objection to this, but the point of my argument was that the Executive Committee of the abovenamed Association, which is undenominational, have thought it right to devote the funds of that Association for the benefit of a certain donomination to the exclusion of another, without consulting the members. However laudable the act may be, I maintain that the Executive Committee had no right to dispose of the funds of the Association in the uncourteous manner which has given cause for complaint.

May 14 CATHOLIC.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of the views set forth in your columns by your correspondent Dr B. S Shroff, in his letter of Tuesday last, with regard to the future management of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, are worthy the consideration of our Municipal magnates. The members of our Municipal Corporation, or at any rate a large majority of them, are not yet settled in their minds whether the direct supervision and management of the hospital should be carried on by their whole body, or be entrusted to a select few from amongst them. There should hardly be any two opinions in the matter, I think. As suggested by your correspondent, Dr. Shroff, a Hospital Board selected from amongst those best qualified for such duties in the Corporation, can certainly manage the thing much more smoothly and expeditiously, and let me say, even more advantageouly both to the public and sick-poor, than the whole Corporation put together can ever hope to do. It is perhaps not respectful to remind our revered "City Fathers," of that unpleasant old proverb, "many cooks spoil the soup." But at the same time the practical wisdom of the saying is so very apparent, that I hope I shall be pardoned for thus gently hinting at it once more here. I venture to think that the Corporation will be making a somewhat awkward mistake if, when the time comes, instead of appointing a Hospital Board to look after the internal management and the other details of the working of the hospital, they keep the direct supervision and management in their own hands. The suggestion of a Hospital Board comes not alone from your correspondent, Dr. Shroff. It has recommended itself to a part of the special sub-committee appointed by the Corporation to report last year ; and a similar suggestion has been made, if I mistake not, by that representative body of the native medical profession —I mean the Bombay Medical Union, in their letter to the Corporation some time ago.

If the management is left to the entire body of the Corporation, I am afraid the saying "What's everybody's business is nobody's business" will come true here as elsewhere ; because there will then be an absence of all individual responsibility.

Dr. Shroff thinks of giving further details of his scheme later on. As the views already set forth by him are very practical, his other views promise to be equally so ; and hence, I think, the sooner he puts them before the public through your valuable columns the better, so that they may be in time for discussion.,—Yours &c.,

May 14. X.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A SUGGESTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE HINDOO BURNING GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday I visited the Bombay Hindu burning and burial grounds, where I was presented with a copy of the committee's annual report for the year 1882. The report being in English, I asked for a copy thereof in Marathi for the use of my friends who do not know English. To my great surprise, however, I was told that the report had not been translated into that language. I think this is an omission on the part of the committee. The report is an important document, as it relates to a subject in which almost all the Hindus inhabiting the island of Bombay are interested. I think, therefore, it ought to be translated into the two leading vernacular languages, the Marathi and the Gujrathi, for the use of those who are ignorant of English. Certainly this will not cost much. I hope the committee will act upon this suggestion as regards their future annual reports.—Yours, &c.

April 16. P. B. D.

THE VILLAGE REVENUE OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of Government, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, the hard lot of the Talathi or Village Revenue Officer as he is called ? The Talathi or Village Revenue Officer is a unit of power and authority in the present Revenue system. His duties are in no way lighter than those of the officers who have to serve in the favoured higher grades of service in the same department. On the other hand, each one of the duties with which a separate clerk is entrusted in a Mamledar's or Collector's Kutcherry is required to be performed by the Talathi alone. He keeps the registers ; he supplies the information required by the Mamledar or the Collector ; he has to dispose of several matters for which he must find out references in the old records ; he has to keep accounts ; he has to prepare the periodical returns ; he has to see that the boundary marks are in a proper state ; and, besides, he has to do many other duties of a miscellaneous and less important character. But the most difficult and important of all, are the duties of timely collecting the revenue from ignorant ryots, and of enforcing the orders of higher revenue authorities. Such are, in short, the duties which the Talathi has to perform. The same educational tests are applicable to the appointment of the Talathi and of the Nemnuki karkun. The same departmental examinations are to be passed before one gets the permanent appointment either of the Talathi or of the Nemnuki karkun. Again, higher officers in the Revenue Department require an intimate acquaintance with the Village Revenue Officer's duties. The Talathi as well as the Nemnuki karkun begin their service from Rs. 12 per month ; but a Nemnuki karkun has a fair prospect of rising step by step according to his seniority in the service and other recommendations ; while the Talathi, if he is not fortunate enough to secure the pest of a Nemnuki karkun, has before him the miserable prospect of having to work for the whole of his life as a Talathi, and of obtaining an appointment of Rs. 18 per month at the most, by the time he is entitled to pension after the long service of 30 years. It will be seen, moreover, that the rules regulating the amount of pensions in the case of the Talathi are of an exceptionally stringent character.

Every Talathi, whatever his salary while in the service, earns, after a service of 30 years, the wretched pittance of Rs. 4 per month, as a bonus by a special Government Resolution, whereas all other employés in the same department are entitled to pensions as a matter of right, and the amounts of their pensions are reckoned according to their salaries and the duration of service, viz., one-third after 15 years and one-half after 25 years. The reason why a line of demarcation was drawn between the rank of a Talathi and that of a Nemnuki karkun is that the office of the Village Revenue Officer was formerly considered to be hereditary, and he was not transferred from place to place like other officers in the Revenue Department. Both these grounds of difference have now totally disappeared, and consequently the distinction between the ranks of Nemnuki karkuns and Talathies should also be abolished. From what I have said above, Sir, you and your numerous readers will be convinced that the Talathi is weighted with the unnecessary disqualifications of his rank. In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that the benign Government of Lord Reay will institute an inquiry into the condition of the Talathi with a view to redress his grievances if they are ascertained to be true.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at 9, Hummum Street, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass a special resolution that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., the senior director present, presided. According to the opinion of the company's solicitors, it was necessary at this meeting to resolve to wind up only, leaving the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators to a future meeting. The chairman explained that, under the authority given to the directors, the buildings and land belonging to the company were put up to sale by public auction in March last, and were sold to Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanjee Tata for Rs. 1,69,000. The money had been paid in, and would be divided among the shareholders as soon as could be done. The chairman remarked that, as the connection of Mr. Farrow, the secretary, who had rendered the company valuable service was about to cease, it would be for the shareholders at the next meeting to consider in what way to recognise and compensate him for those services. The resolution to wind up the company was proposed by Mr. Tribhowundas Varjeevandas, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee C. Ashburner, and was carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE *Agriculturist's Friend*, a Marathi paper published in Bombay in the interests of the agricultural classes, writes a long article on the subject of treatment of Indian affairs in England. Says the *Friend* :—We should exclude the lower classes whose ideas regarding the wealth, the character and condition of the people of India are vague and exaggerated in the highest degree. The middle classes, who form the most intelligent portion of the population, have become aware by constant intercourse with the Anglo-Indians that India was once steeped in gold and silver, but that successive foreign invasions have denuded it of its proverbial wealth, and that the poverty of the people of India is gradually increasing, that the form of Government under which we live is not based upon just and liberal principles. Yet they are so much absorbed in affairs of their own country and in those of the British Colonies that only some exceptional events here remind them of the existence of this vast dependency. With all this indifference and apathy to the interests and welfare of the natives of India they are so keenly alive to their own interests that whenever the latter clash with their own interests they make every effort to carry the day. Examples of such selfishness and one-sided policy on the part of the people of England are not wanting. The repeal of the factories are import duty in India or the Manchester cotton goods and the imposition of import duty on cotton imported from America by the Indian factories are the result of their clamour, and yet they would not care to have the duty levied in England on silver plates and ware imported there from India abolished. We can easily imagine the manner in which the purchase of stores for use here is carried on in England. The avowed object of the people of Manchester was to nip the mill factories in India in the bud. On the other hand, there is not a single instance in which the people of England ever dealt justly with India in all her financial relation with England.

THE VICEROY.

HIS LORDSHIP is now widely known throughout India as a very agreeable speaker soothing with plenty of honeyed words all those who go to him with requests or expectations. It is difficult to say why a statesman wielding great functions should not study to please his subjects ; if he has little to give them he can at least soothe them with pleasing diction and encourage them by generous counsel. But it is not likely that this policy, however essential, it is no doubt to pursue it, will go long to inspire abiding confidence in the people. The public will some day have to admit that Lord Dufferin's career has been earnest—that he has secured for India great and permanent advantages which a stern and unerring foresight alone could have secured, whatever the unpopularity of his measures. And in this same manner is the Earl expected to establish an entirely renovated educational policy. He may not be able to carry it out in its entirety, but that the full groundwork may be prepared during His Excellency's regime, all those who wish his Rule well and are anxious for the removal of the gross dangers existing in the way of India's prosperity may well desire.—*Guserat Mitra.*

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. B. & C. I. R., Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 5 p.m
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—Claymore (s), from New York : P G Carville, Monte Video ; Laleham (s), Cardiff ; and Harrogate (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—County of Salop (s), from Cardiff. Athabasca (s), Shields ; Mobile (s), and Assyria (s),

CALENDAR.—May, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... May 13th, 6h. 38'4m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 28th, 4h. 27'4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H.	High Water. M.	Low Water. H.	Low Water. M.
Sat. 15	Khandsish S. and W. Mills, Meeting, 3p.m. Gymkhana Sky Race, Meeting, 5 p.m. Trial of the Harden Star hand Grenade fire extinguisher, Manockjee Petit Mills, 5-30 p.m. Cook's Harbour Excursion, 5-30 p.m. Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.	5 27	6 25	9 9	36m 30 a	3 3	2m 23 a
Sun. 16	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 27	6 25	10 10	22m 14 a	4 4	45m 12 a
Mon. 17	.....	5 27	6 25	11 10	6m 55 a	4 4	25m 57 a
Tu. 18	Arrival of 18th B. I., from Suakim. English mail expected per s.s. Lombardy.*	5 26	6 26	11 11	46m 35 a	5 5	3m 40 a
Wed. 19	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 26	6 26	— 0	— 25 a	5 6	40m 22 a
Thr. 20	High Court Chambers	5 26	6 26	0 1	15m 3 a	6 7	16m 3 a
Fri. 21	Departure of English mail per s. s. Thames, 5 p.m.	5 25	6 27	0 1	51m 40 a	6 7	51m 13 a

* Left Aden at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, 12th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 16.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 7, 178 Part 3, and 180.
6-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 226 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem—"I will lift up mine Eyes."—Clarke Whitfield.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Offertories are for the poor fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 182, 261 and 270.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 140, 222 and 137.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 33, 180 and 184.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 220, 193 and 137.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan,)
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 207, 287, and 502.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 361, 156 and 321.
Wednesday, May 19.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 202 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 172, 238, and 297.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School. (English.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 176, 193 and 200.

METHODIST E. CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.
The Rev. J. S. Stone will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. B. Mitchell at 6 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
8 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps 145 v 8, tune 140; Hymns 151, 1st tune.
Ps 36, Chant 4 and Hymn 173, 1st tune.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
8 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the Steam-ship Avondale in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Gwalior, Capt. P. Speck, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. Howarth, Mr. Harphy, Mr. F. Hicks, and Mr. W. Atkins.

For Brindisi—Lieut. Henseage.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(Official Intelligence.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,300,695
Remitted from 1st April to 8th May, 1886	975,400
Balance to be remitted from 9th May, 1886, to 31st March, 1887	12,325,295

BALANCE OF TRADE WITH INDIA.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* sends the following statement regarding the balance of trade :—

The following are the figures for the month of March, and for the 12 months, 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, taken from the trade and navigation returns just issued, and from the returns issued by the Bank of Bengal :—

Imports.	12 months, 1st April to 31st March.	Month of March.
Merchandize	35,85,19,552	5,24,73,340
Treasure	15,46,70,808	1,82,50,108
Councils	13,39,16,000	1,94,51,800
Private Remittances ...	1,20,00,000	10,00,000
Government paper written of	2,35,14,557	17,87,100
Total Rs. ...	88,06,20,917	9,29,62,348
Exports.	12 months, 1st April to 31st March.	Month of March.
Merchandize	83,86,11,693	9,49,91,180
Treasure	1,16,82,310	1,51,100
Govt. paper enfaced	1,39,24,867	24,75,067
Total Rs. ...	86,36,18,370	9,76,17,947
Balance against India ...	1,70,02,547	
Balance in favour of India		53,44,401

The balance against India for the nine months to 31st December was 3,18,00,000. It has been reduced to the above 1,70,00,000 by balances favoring India of 49 lakhs in January, 46 in February, and 63 in March, in view of which exchange should have advanced, not declined. The explanation of the anomaly seems to be that a very large fictitious balance against India has been created by the want of confidence on the part of importers, who have gone on systematically covering their engagements as far forward as January, Febuary, and March next year, at any rate offered by the banks—a circumstance which exporters have not been slow to take advantage of by working as hand to mouth as possible. With the approach of the dull season in imports it does not seem unreasonable to look for a higher exchange.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

b M General Nicholl, Calcutta.
b Mrs Nicholl, Calcutta
b Miss Nicholl, Calcutta
b Major and Mrs Grant, Quetta
Col and Mrs Strong, Quetta
Dr and Mrs McRiddle
Mr and Mrs W M Tidy, C S
Mr D Burne
b Mr F A H Elliot, Baroda
Miss Cumming
Dr Thornhill
Mr W H Cumming
b Mr G E Gore, England
Col Beaumont, England
Mr and Mrs W S Haig, England
b Mrs and Miss Hoare, England
b Col Bugess, R A, England
b Mr G Hughes, C S, England
b Lt B Lang, RA, Madras
b Mr L Whitehouse
b Mr R E Candy, C S, Ratnagiri
Miss Bennett, Ratnagiri
b Mr J Philpin, Surat
Mr and Mrs Scott, Nagpore
b Capt Carpenter, R N
b Mr W T Davies, Ahmedabad
Mr H F Asquith
Mr M W Fluscher, Shurood
Mrs Alexander
Mr and Mrs N Jones, Nagpore
Mr J Kirk, Calcutta
Mr G McCorkell, CS, Dhulia
Capt Fanshawe, RA, Mhow
Lieut Burton, 6th P N I, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Rollo, Ajmere
Mr A Bacheldar, U S A
Capt and Mrs Beane, IM, Bombay
Col Penny, RA, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Irvine
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr R T Middleton, Bombay
b Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr Julien, Bombay
Mr A Taylor, Bombay
Mr Duncan, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay
Mr J Crowder, London
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Mr A D Pelly, Bombay
Mr W Doerr, Bulsar
b Mr J A Davies, M C S Madras

Residents left during week marked (b) thus.

THE DEFENCES OF MADRAS.

In the report of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for 1885 we find the following remarks regarding the defences of the town of Madras :—

In April the public mind was much excited by the seeming imminence of war between Russia and England, and the Chamber addressed the Government of India with regard to the inadequate defences of the Presidency capital. The Chamber apprehended that, owing to other demands, it might be inconvenient to detach a powerful war vessel, not to speak of a squadron, to patrol the coast in order to prevent a hostile descent. It submitted that the temporary possession of the capital of Southern India, the exaction of heavy ransom, and the seizure of coal and munitions of war would inflict a serious blow on the British power in the East. It alluded to some structural and strategic defects of Fort St. George, and asked the Government to consider the urgent importance of restoring public confidence by directing that steps might be taken for completing the defences of Madras.

These representations having been forwarded to the Government of Madras for disposal, the Chamber was informed that the subject of the protection of the Port had not escaped the earnest attention of the local Government, who had already urged on the Government of India the necessity for some arrangement with the Royal Naval authorities for the defence of the sea-board of the Presidency in general, and for the safety of Madras in particular. The Chamber was also told that the Government had ordered a Committee of experienced officers to assemble for the purpose of considering the question of transferring, to a suitable locality inland, the valuable military *materiél*, ammunition, and stores, now kept in Fort St. George; and that a Board of officers had been convened, with orders to place before Government the best plan they could devise for the defences of the Gun Powder Factory.

After two more months had passed, the local Government, in reply to the enquiries of the Chamber, stated that the Naval Commander-in-Chief had taken such measures as the resources at his disposal would allow for the defence of Indian waters; that the recommendation of this Government for the removal of the Arsenal from Fort St. George to the Fort at Vellore was under the consideration of the Government of India; that no information had been received by the Government regarding the issue of heavier ordnance for the Beach Batteries; but that the Government had been instructed that six machine guns would shortly be supplied by the Home Government. No visible progress has, however, yet been made in the direction of improving the defences of Madras. The project of removing the Arsenal to Vellore has been abandoned; the Beach Batteries continue to be mounted with muzzle-loading 10-ton guns; and the Gunpowder Factory is still in need of special protection.

ANGLO-SPANISH COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Referring to Reuter's telegram announcing that a commercial convention between England and Spain has been signed, an up country paper explains :—Before 1860 all continental wines paid a duty of five shillings and nine pence per gallon at English ports; but in 1860 Parliament reduced this to one shilling per gallon on all wine up to 18 degrees of alcoholic strength, to eighteen pence per gallon on wines between 18° and 26°, and two shillings per gallon between 26° and 40°. Now, the 26 limit was found in practice to work unfavourably for Spain, by handicapping the wines of that country with an extra six pence per gallon duty as against the light wines of France. When, therefore, the old commercial treaty expired, Spain refused to grant again to England the "most favoured nation clause,"—a clause in the commercial treaty, promising that English goods should pay only the lightest taxes paid by any other countries,—unless the House of Commons would consent to raise the alcoholic standard of wines which only paid one shilling duty from 26° to 36°; and so place Spanish on a par with French wines. England, on the other hand, refused, in order not to break faith with France, to raise it above 26°. At this point, in 1882, the matter came to a deadlock, and negotiations were broken of. In 1883 they were renewed, and a treaty concluded on the English terms. This treaty however, the Spanish Council of State condemned, and the Cortes failed, after prolonged discussion, to ratify. Meanwhile Spain and England were left in the unfortunate position of having no commercial treaty at all, so that the goods of either country were entirely at the mercy of any duty which the other might feel inclined to impose. The British Envoy at Madrid, therefore, on behalf of his Government and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs signed a protocol or temporary agreement, whereby the old relations were to be maintained till 1886, when a definitive treaty was to be drawn up, the Spanish Government being willing to grant England the most favoured nation clause as soon as the House of Commons would agree to raise the one shilling standard from 26° to 30° of alcoholic strength. The time having expired, a definitive convention on these terms has been concluded, which, it is to be hoped, the ratification of both national legislatures may, for the sake alike of English wine-drinkers and English traders, shortly transform into a permanent Commercial treaty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Victory, 1,845 tons, Capt. S. Alcoate, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. H. Rogers, and Mr. J. Pike.

The s.s. Laleham, 1,300 tons, Captain J. Evans, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Kurrachi (11th May) in ballast, and with 11 deck passengers; she is consigned to Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s. s. Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain J. George, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (April 11th) with a cargo of 2,784 tons coal; she is consigned to Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s.s. Harrogate, 1,381 tons, Captain J. Fowler, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (13th April) with a cargo of 2,052 tons coal; she is consigned to McCulloch and Co.

The ship P. G. Carvill, 1,657 tons, Captain Thomas McFee, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Monte Video (18th February) in ballast; she is consigned to J. Mackintosh and Co.

The s. s. County of Salop, 1,385 tons, Captain Luke Rice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (April 13th), with a cargo of 2,557 tons coal and 8 deck passengers; she is consigned to the Captain.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doort, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (3rd May) with a general cargo and 87 chests of opium, and with Mr. Schwob and 58 deck passengers.

The s.s. Claymore, 1,658 tons, Captain W. A. Gulland, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from New York (April 1), with a cargo of 58,491 cases of kerosine oil, and 7 boxes of treasure, and 11 deck passengers; she is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. Co.'s s. s. Assyria, 969 tons, Capt. J. C.Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (1st May) with a general cargo and 6 horses and the following passengers :—Col. Jacob, Col. Berkley, Capt. Mayne, Mr. Scholvin, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Mr. D. Solomon, Mr. W. Monement, Mr. W. Isdaile, Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. Colin Campbell, and Gunner T. Gollock and 130 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Rosetta, Capt. Brady, sails to-day with the China and Australian mails and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Pickford, Mr. R.W.H. Warnford, Mr. Wilson Bell, Mr. M. Edhibhoy, Mr. R. A. English, Mr. and Mrs. Acklow, Surg. General Meadows, and Mr. and Mrs. Venning for Sydney; Mr. P. Fernandez and Mr. S. Appleby for Melbourne, Mr. A. F. Cahansac and Mr. H. Morrison for Colombo, and Messrs. M. Khetsee, M. Ebram, a Sunderkhan, E. P. Mia, E. Abdoolally and A.F.A. Mahomed for Hong Kong.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Victoria	2207	W. Russell	...	W & A Graham.
„ Loodiana ..	2147	A. P. Turner ..	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Guildford ..	1475	T. D. Moffat	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Cascapedia .	1924	W. A. Fraser ..	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Liscard	1978	T. Byrne	..	Captain.
„ Rosetta	2154	Brady	...	P. & O. Co.
„ Avondale ..	1674	W. Dickson	..	Captain.
„ Akaba	2589	F. Newell	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2644	C. Barnes	..	E. Bates & Co.
„ Europa	1493	A. Talbot	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Thorndale ..	1971	.....	...	Bates, Craig&Co
„ Deepdale ..	1715	Sharp	..	Bates, Craig & Co.
„ Empire	1375	T. Davis	..	Captain.

ARRIVALS

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
13	Claymore (s)	Gulland	New York, April 1
	P G Carvill	McFee	Monte Video, Feb 18
	Laleham (s)	Evans	Kurrachee May 11
	Harrogate (s)	Fowler	Cardiff, April 13
14	County of Salop (s)	Rice	Cardiff, April 13
	Athabasca (s)	George	Shields, April 11
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Busreh, May 3
	Assyria (s)	Tice	Busreh, May 1

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownugsur
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyn ...	K Coast & Kurrachi
	Victory (s)	Alcock	Marseilles
	Gwalior (s)	Speck	Trieste, &c

The steamer Rosetta obtained her port-clearance for China yesterday

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Mobile for Kurrachee and Jeddah; and Assyria for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
2148 Loodiana (s)—(Via Karachi).
1697 Malwa (s), Atkinson—Malle. May 25.
131 Thames (s), Seaton—P. & O. May 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2322 Asia (s), Craig.
2647 Merton Hall (s), Collins.
1682 Principality, James—(Ship).
2206 Victoria (s), Russell.
1557 White Rose, Wale—(Via Cape).

FOR ANTWERP.
1572 Avondale (s), Dickman.
1924 Cascapedia (s), Fraser.
1964 Gulf of Venice (s), Livon.

FOR HAVRE.
1181 Castlegate (s), Morgan.
1734 Latimer, Greaves—(Ship).
1459 Royal George, Gardner—(Via Cape).
1565 Taormina (s), Frank.

FOR HULL.
1182 Dunbar (s), Wiggell.

FOR BREMEN VIA CAPE.
1222 Ardencluthas, James—(Ship).

FOR AMSTERDAM.
1715 Deepdale (s), Sharpe.
1912 Kairos (s), Liddle.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1425 Aldborough, Trunks.
1591 Clan Forbes (s), Tait.
1490 Dalian Tower, Howie—(Ship).
1311 Riversdale (s).
1448 St. Bernard (s), Young.
1623 Teviotdale, Duncan—(Via Cape).

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1401 Cleveland (s), Dobinson.
1498 County of Clare, McNeal—(Ship).
2028 Crown of Denmark, Hall.
1281 Cumeria—(Ship).
1354 Hartington (s), Hull.
1816 Lord O'Neill (s).
2113 Mascotte (s), Haig.
1085 Snowdon, Lewis—(Ship).

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.
1102 Teelin Head (s).

FOR PORT SAID.
1267 Westbourne (s), Bermington.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2044 Berenice (s), Verona.
1226 Byrn Glas (s), Beithell.
2277 Kildare (s), Johnstone.

FOR VENICE.
1430 Countess (s), Cooke.
1231 Cousins Apsey (s), Hollis.

FOR MESSINA AND GENOA.
1902 Bretwalda (s), Carpenter.

FOR GENOA.
1646 Athabasca (s), George.
1375 Empire (s), Davis.
1492 Europa (s), Talbot.
1478 Guildford (s), Moffat—(Via Aden).
1153 Hughenden (s), Bews.

FOR GENOA AND NAPLES.
2316 Iran (s), Cooper.

FOR MARSEILLES.
2588 Akaba (s), Newell.
1283 Inchmornish (s), Prentice.
1971 Thorndale (s), Humphrey.

FOR MEDITERRANEAN.
1878 Abergeldie (s), Murray.
1231 Chitt-yong (s), McDougal.
1179 Westergate (s), James.

FOR CATANIA AND CIVITIA VECCHIA.
1278 Liscard (s), Byrne.

FOR CATANIA AND NAPLES.
1620 Sussex (s), O'Callaghan.

FOR CHINA.
2136 Rosetta (s), Brady.
1406 Sumatra (s), Christian.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
1047 King Arthur (s), Raffin.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas.

FOR MADRAS COAST.
1611 Altonower (s), Barnel.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
232 Burava (s), Fergusson.

FOR JEDDAH.
1310 Bangalore (s), Baldwin.

UNFIXED.
STEAMERS.
1638 Claymore (s).
1431 Uppingham (s).

SHIP.
— Diamond City, Spencer.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— H. M. S. Osprey.
— H. M. S. Sphinx, Morrison.
— Investigator, Carpenter.
— May Frere (s), Peck.
1115 Patrick Stewart (s).

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
823 Granville, Robinson—New York, Feb. 2.
1636 County of Inverness, Mackenzie—Cardiff, Feb. 5.
1641 County of Kinross, Stroak—Cardiff, Feb. 6.
1640 County of Dumfries, Stroak—Cardiff, Feb. 18.
1636 County of Caithness, Johns—Cardiff, Feb. 24.
1405 Sierra Colonna, Reed—Liverpool, March 11.
1430 Sierra Madrona, Scott—Liverpool, April 12.
1735 Paul Revere, Mullin—New York.

FROM OUTPORTS.
984 Carolina, Davis—Chittagong, Feb. 18.
1706 Fairholme, Buck—Newcastle, N. S. W., Feb. 18.
494 Glen Caladh—Mauritius, April 7.
1749 Celtic Chief, Tupman—Rio Janeiro.
1711 Khersonese, Finch—Rangoon.

STEAMERS.
SHORTLY DUE.
1230 Joseph Arbib—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal April 8.
1636 Essex—Sydney—Left Suez Canal April 19.
1120 Umberto Arbib—Midsbro—Left Suez Canal April 23.
1341 Huzara—London—Left Suez Canal April 24—B. I. S. N. Co.
1469 Cairo—Hull—Left Suez Canal April 23.
1494 Athens—New York—Left Suez Canal May 3.
1500 Clan Macleau—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 3.
1281 Sportsman—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 3.
1738 Rydal Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 6.
3275 Belgravia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 7.
1839 Dragoman—Shields—Left Suez Canal May 7.
1671 Lombardy—Venice—Left Suez Canal May 7—Left Aden 12th May 7 a.m.
1132 Faunie—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 8—Via Karachi
1852 Altmore—London—Left Suez Canal May 8.
2332 Hankow—Suakim—Left Suez Canal May 8.
2020 Duke of Buckingham—Suakim—Left Suez Canal May 8.
1452 Kerbela—London—Left Suez Canal May 8—Via Karachi.
2024 Duke of Devonshire—Suakim—Left Suez Canal May 10.
1082 Brenda—Midsbro—Left Suez Canal May 11.
1791 Cassims—Midsbro—Left Suez Canal May 11.
3000 D. Baldnino—Genoa—Left Suez Canal May 11.
2006 Castleford—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 11.

EXPECTED.
1377 Greystoke—Cardiff, April 9—Via Aden.
1488 Cymro—Cardiff, April 20.
2252 Rohilla—London, April 28—P. & O. to China, May 28.
2044 Niagara—Liverpool, April 30.
1716 Clan Macdonald—Clyde, May 2.
1884 Cathay—London, May 5—P. & O. to Marseilles, June 22.
1927 Clan Macgregor—Liverpool, May 8.
2148 Laipoora—London, May 8.
1677 Surat—London, May 12—P. & O. Mail Steamer to China, June 11.
1874 Ancona—China—P. & O. to London, June 1.
2131 Peshawur—London—P. & O. Mail Steamer to China, June, 25.
1606 Nizam—Venice—P. & O. Mail Steamer to Venice June 8.
2125 Pekin—London—P. & O. Mail Steamer to London, June 15.
2748 Massilia—Melbourne—P. & O. Mail Steamer to London, June 29.
1677 Surat—London.
1318 Gulf of Akaba—New York.
1696 Bengore Head—Cardiff—Via Aden.
2315 Arabia—Liverpool.
2207 Roumania—Liverpool.
2214 California—Liverpool.
1985 Clan Cameron—Clyde.
1437 Clan Munroe—Liverpool.
1913 Clan Buchanan—Maryport.
1778 Sorento—Hull.
1514 Nederland En Orange—Shields.
2066 Atrato—London, &c.
1118 Deer Hill—Cardiff.
1927 Bedouin—Cardiff.
2260 Ahana—Cardiff.
1288 Sahara—Cardiff.
1696 Bengore Head—Penarth.
2230 Werneth Hall—Liverpool.
1814 Orion—China—A. H. L. Co. to Trieste, July 10
2967 Singapore—China—Rubattino Co. to Genoa, July 10.
2486 Amphitrite—China—A. H. L. Co. to Trieste, June 3.
1406 Titania—China—A. H. L. Co. to Trieste, July 3.
2021 Vorwaerts—Trieste—A. H. L. Co. to Trieste, June 16.
2135 Medusa—Trieste—A. H. L. Co. to China, June 1.
2023 R. Rubattino—Genoa—To Genoa, June 20.
1813 Archimede—Genoa—To Genoa, August 1.
1477 Sir Garnet Wolesley—New York.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Guildford s—702 kegs paint, 15 kegs colour, 50 drums turpentine and 188 drums linseed oil, A Chandabhoy; 100 casks disinfecting powder, C Julalbhoy; 60 cases stout, D Cowasjee.
Merton Hall s—50 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Chios s—5 cases whisky, R Pursotum.
City of Carthage s—36 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Guildford s—146 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.
Cascapedia s—15 cases marbles, Ahmed Moosa.
Laleham s—2 hogsheads spirits of wine, P Eduljee.
Raormea s—8 packages colour, 10 cases varnish and 330 kegs paint, T F Bengalee.
Mirzapore s—12 packages medicine, A K Tyebally.
Verona s—41 cases oilmanstores, E Samsoodin.
Clyde s—6 cases brandy, R Parsotum.
Loodiana s—25 cases matches and 5 cases cochineal, United Merchants' Co; 10 cases confectionery, E Russooljee; 20 cases ink, D Mahomedally; 8 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Oo; 235 kegs paint, J Fuzoolabhoy; 10 cases envelopes, N Cumroodin; 41 cases beer, F Fischer and Co.
Malwa s—10 cases Eau-de-Cologne, O Pramjee.
Rosetta s—2 cases books, Radhabai; 125 case, candles, J Sumsoodin; 60 packages provisions medicine! &c., Treacher and Co; 16 cases cheese and bacon, M Bhiccajee; 20 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 100 cases ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Rialto s—12 cases glassware, J. Rahimtoola
Rosetta s—60 cases glassware, J. Rahimtoola; 73 cases glassware, N. Canjee; 10 cases needles and 125 boxes candles, B Sapurjee; 101 boxes candles, E. H Allarukhia; 200 boxes candles, Lyon and Co; 251 boxes candles, H. Ahmed; 500 boxes candles, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Rialto s 45—cases Eau-de-Cologne. A. Blascheck and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
R. Rubattino s—3 barrels brandy, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
White Rose—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, S. Dhurumsee; 200 cwts bone, Natha Essa; 132 bales hemp, V. Veerjee.
Victoria s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
Merton Hall s—34 bales wool, B. Goverchund
Principality—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Loodiana s—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Malwa s—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Thames s—400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 240 cwts cloves, C. Soomar; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 480 cwts cloves, T. Topen; 153 bales skins and hides, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Gwalior s—2 boxes silver coins, C. Sorabjee; 3 boxes gold bar, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.
Rialto s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Gulf of Venice s—1,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
Cascapedia s—411 bales cotton. Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Bryn Glas s—165 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 220 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Berenice s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Kildare s—110 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 990 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Bryn Glas s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
Berenice s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Forbes s—800 cwts rapeseed and 400 cwts linseed, Ghella Bhurmull.

FOR HAVRE.
Taormina s—2,001 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 67 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Castlegate s—1,411 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros; 199 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 538 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 88 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.
Iran s—250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Tran s—502 cwts gingelly seed and 504 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.
Bretwalda s—3,478 cwts wheat and 700 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Harvery and Co.
Guildford s—1,000 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutilier; 650 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Akaba s—40,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Ardencluta—10 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CIVITA VECCHIA
Liscard s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA
Bretwalda s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Berenice s—2 boxes silver coins, M. A. Ebrahm.

FOR PORT SAID.
Westborne s—500 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Gwalior s—30 cwts wheat, E L. Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.
Rosetta s—5 cases Lavender water, J Essu; 112 cwts gum, D Pragjee; 25 bales twist, S Abrahams; 40 bales twist, J Topen; 163 chests opium, S J David and Co; 10 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 56 chests opium, C Ebram; 10 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 58 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 46 chests opium, Hajee E Ellias; 159 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, Tharia J Topen; 174 chests opium D Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, Tata and Co; 26 chests opium, L Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rosetta s—15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, S J David and Co; 30 chests opium, E J Abram; 10 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 12 chests opium, C Ebram; 31 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 12.
Heathcote, C B, Brig Genl, Bo Staff, from duty, from Deolali.

May 14.
Fanshawe, Capt, Bo R A, on promotion, from Mhow.
Mayne, Capt, Bo 2nd (D C O) Belooch Regt, on privilege leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—May 14.
Askwith, Lt, Bo R A, on general leave, to Australia.
Carter, Major, Bo 10th L I, from leave, to Bhuj.
Parr, Lt, Bo 1st Ox L I, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 15th May 1886.

There will be Riding School for the Mounted Rifles at the Sea-face this morning at 6-30 a.m., Saturday the 15th instant.

The following 2 members after mounted Rifles are eligible to fire the Bombay Presidency medal, *viz.*—Vol. R. Gilbert, points 198; and Vol. Haulleman points 170.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 7' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 28" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and

NOTICES.

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Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

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"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

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This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and **anti-febrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

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A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.**

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite **Ginger Aroma** of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma,** and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

** NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

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Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. **Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.**

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SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks,* London, September 1, 1884.

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"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

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MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

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THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

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Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

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PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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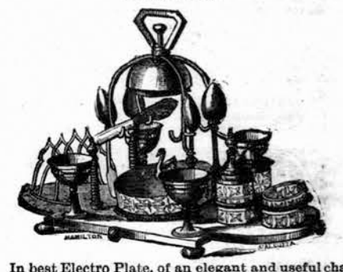

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In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers, either in *pairs* or in *sets of four* They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another Dish.

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Dishes and Covers, each.
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Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.

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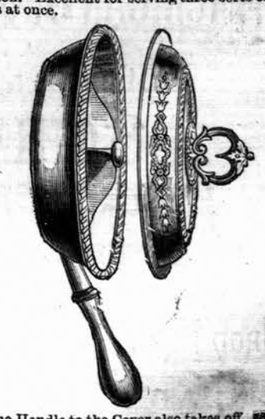
ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables at once.



The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c.
Rs. 100, cash.

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IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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Dry Unsweetened Gin
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Bombay, Byculla
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Per doz., Rs. 18 Cash.

This Gin is imported direct from one of the most noted English Distilleries, and can be confidently recommended as a perfectly pure Spirit, entirely free from all deleterious substances.

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Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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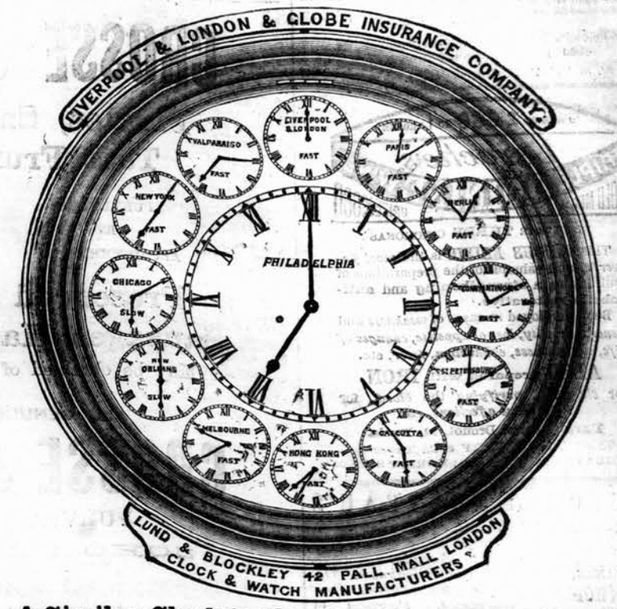

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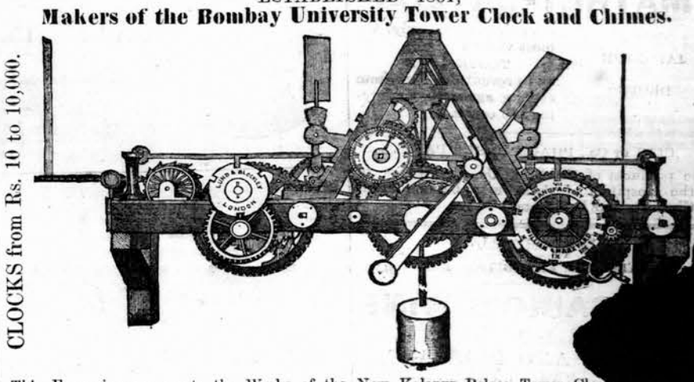

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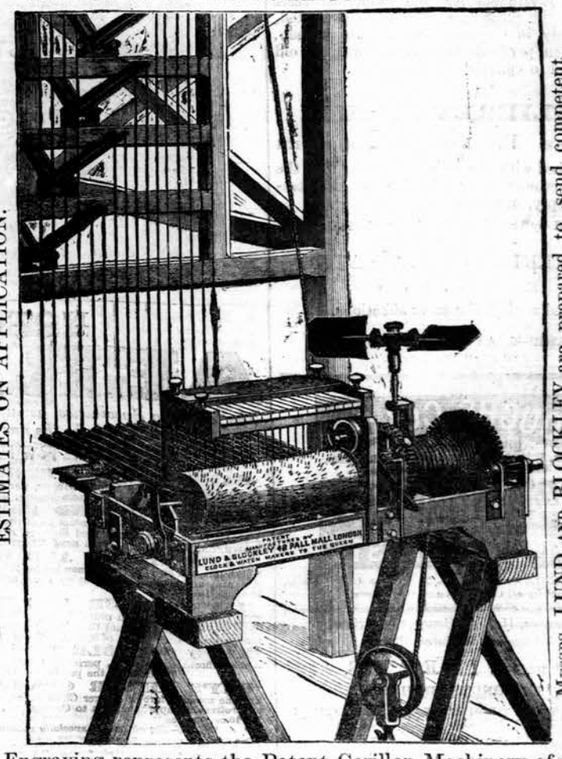

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